Manitoba

Annual Report 1990 - 91

Justice

Includes 20% post-consumer waste

Manitoba

Annual Report 1990 - 91

Justice

Includes 10% post-consumer waste

93-02454/

Minister of Justice

Attorney General

Room 104
Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA
R3C 0V8

The Honourable George Johnson, M.D.
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba
Room 235
Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0V8

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

It is my privilege to present for the information of Your Honour the Annual Report of the Department of Justice for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1991.

Respectfully submitted,

Jim McCrae

The Honourable James C. McCrae
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Manitoba

Manitoba

Deputy Attorney General

Room 110
Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA
R3C 0V8

Honourable James C. McCrae
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Manitoba
Room 104
Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0V8

Dear Sir:

I submit for your approval the Annual Report of the Department of Justice for the year 1990-91

Respectfully submitted,

Shirley Strutt
A/Deputy Attorney General

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Introduction

This annual report of the Manitoba Department of Justice deals with the fiscal year ending March 31, 1991. It is intended to provide factual, descriptive and financial information on the operations of the department and to promote greater understanding and accountability of the justice system in Manitoba.

In May 1989 the department's name was changed from Attorney-General to Justice; since then the official title of the Minister has been Minister of Justice and Attorney General.

Department Role and Mandate

The mandate of the department reflects the statutory responsibilities outlined in section 2 of The Attorney General's Act and the traditional responsibility of the Minister for the integrity and improvement of the justice system in Manitoba.

The department is responsible for:

- fair and efficient policing, law enforcement, criminal prosecutions and related services throughout the province;
- court services to ensure the efficient, orderly and impartial settlement of criminal and civil disputes;
- a full range of civil legal services to departments and agencies of the government, including legal advice, preparing legal documents and conducting litigation;
- legislative drafting and legal translation services to the Legislature and departments and agencies of the government;
- programs and services necessary for protecting individuals and property rights;
- planning, developing and implementing government policies related to the Constitution, human rights and law reform, in co-operation with other departments and the central agencies of government;
- correctional services to ensure the effective administration of court dispositions, the humane care, control, and reintegration of offenders, and active community participation in crime prevention and the protection of society.

To fulfil its mandate, the department is organized into seven divisions: Administration and Finance, Corrections, Court Services, Public Prosecutions, Justice, Legislative Counsel, and Protection of Rights. Every division is headed by an assistant deputy minister or equivalent.

The framework of the report reflects the structure of the department. Activities for every branch or section are outlined. Funds voted and actual expenditures for the fiscal year are supplied for every sub-appropriation in the department, as well as explanations for major variances between these figures. In most cases a sub-appropriation corresponds to an individual branch. Reports and financial information are also provided on affiliated boards, agencies and commissions, many of which issue their own annual reports.

Highlights

The Manitoba Department of Justice has been working hard on continuing efforts to make all branches of the department, as well as all aspects of the justice system, more responsive to the needs of all Manitobans. Efforts have laid the groundwork for a more responsive and more efficient justice system in the future.

The Department was very proud to establish Canada's first comprehensive Family Violence Court in September 1990. This Court has been extremely effective, due partially to the implementation committee established to monitor the Court's work and impact.

Domestic violence involving all people from all ages and conditions occupied a place of importance in the Manitoba justice system and better co-ordination between the justice system and social agencies that assist victims of violence was established.

Winnipeg lawyer Dorothy Pedlar was asked to examine existing laws, procedures and policies relating to domestic violence. She travelled all over the province to consult with many groups and organizations and the department was looking forward to her report which was expected to contain a wealth of ideas and suggestions for creating a safer environment for women and their families in Manitoba.

At year-end, the Department was awaiting the Aboriginal Justice Inquiry report. An inter-departmental working group was established to assist government to analyze the implications of the report quickly and to prepare policy options for consideration by government.

The Department of Justice continued its strong commitment to the impaired driving initiative. The province's tough measures against drinking and driving have received overwhelming public acceptance and support. Amendments to The Highway Traffic Act to increase penalties for drinking and driving were implemented, and the vehicle impoundment measure was upheld in the Manitoba Court of Appeal.

The new Provincial Remand Centre in Winnipeg moved beyond the planning stage and was in the early stages of construction following the demolition of the former provincial garage at the corner of York and Kennedy in downtown Winnipeg.

With the passage of Bills 15, 16 and 17, the long process of re-enactment of Manitoba's statutes in both official languages was completed during the fiscal year. This was a major achievement, and it brought Manitoba into line with the order of the Supreme Court of Canada concerning its decision of June 1985 on the validity of Manitoba's statutes.

The document registration processing time in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office continued to be satisfactory to clients and continues to improve. With the progress of computerization of the Winnipeg Land Titles Office, more Land Titles information was available for access by clients from the convenience of their own offices, both during and outside Land Titles business hours, through the Manitoba Public Access Service. This service, developed and implemented by the Department jointly with Manitoba Data Services, was the first of its kind in operation in Canada. The Public Access Project also allows access to: the Personal Property Registry, Statutes of Manitoba, the Corporations Branch, the Mining Registry, Winnipeg Courts and Hansard.

The Corrections Division introduced Unit Management in Adult Correctional Institutions. This gave correctional officers a broader and more active role in case and resource management.

The Winnipeg Remand centre two-year trial project is a significant initiative. Magistrates are on duty 24 hours a day at the Centre to hear applications from police to detain accused persons in custody. Accused persons are now brought to the duty magistrate before they are booked into the Remand Centre. This very positive step was a reversal of the former procedure. Five Hearing Officer positions were created for this initiative; the officers have been on duty at the Public Safety Building in Winnipeg.

A major reorganization of the Courts Division was started in this fiscal year with the hiring of three Executive Directors.

The Division was successful in ensuring that trial dates in Provincial Court are set within 2-3 months after the laying of charges for people in custody and within 6 months for others.

In October, 1990, the Memorandum of Agreement between the Province of Manitoba and the Court Reporters was terminated. Subsequently, the Province assumed responsibility for transcript production.

During the fiscal year negotiations to renew the RCMP Policing contract continued between contracting provinces/territories and the federal government, to pursue a fair contract that would ensure the continued presence of the RCMP in our jurisdictions.

The Family Law branch was very busy with the Estates Legislation and in July, 1990 The Intestate Succession Act, The Dependants' Relief Act and Amendments to The Wills Act became law.

The Department participated in a national committee that developed a model Land Titles Registration Act suitable for use cross Canada. This initiative formed the first major revision to the Torrens Real Property Land Registration System in more than 100 years.

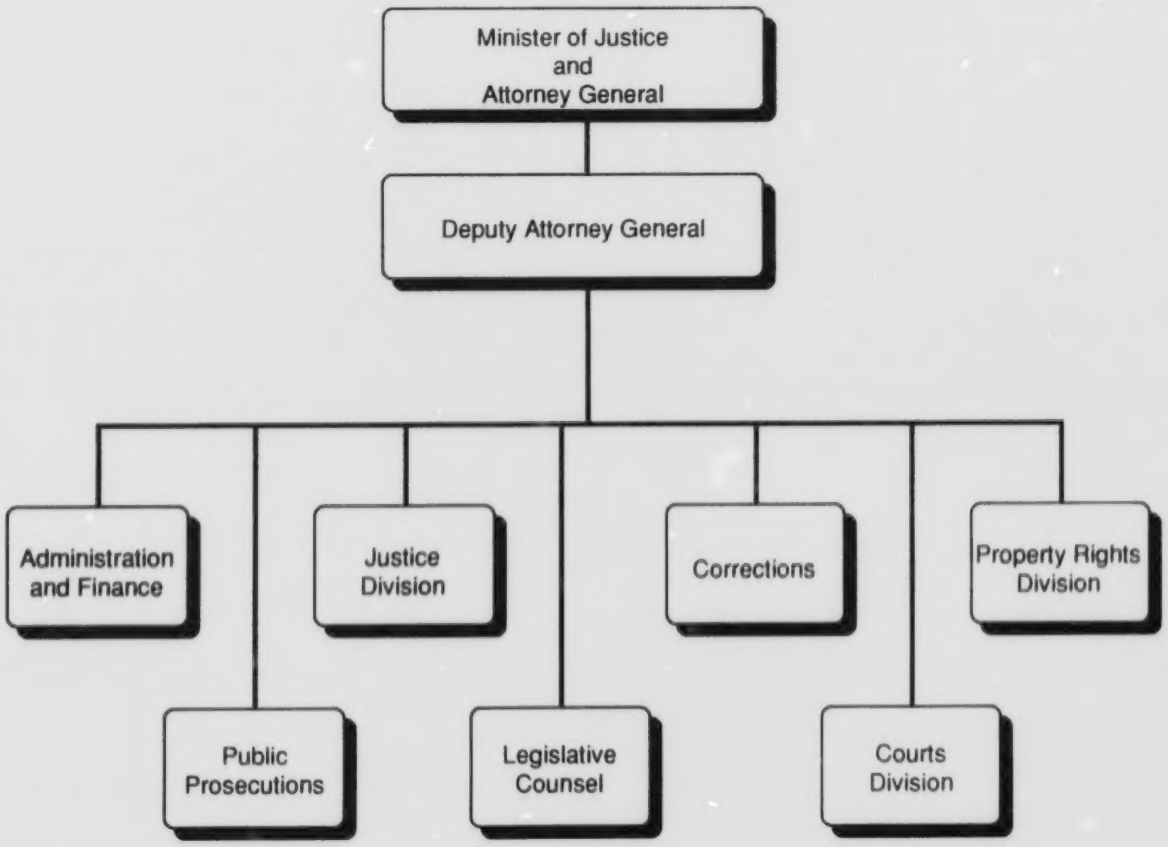
Manitoba Justice is proud of these accomplishments and looks forward to increasing the system's ability to serve Manitobans in their own communities.

Organization

In 1990-91, the Department of the Justice employed a staff of about 2,144, located in 21 communities outside Winnipeg, and 24 locations in Winnipeg. The budget was about $152.2 million.

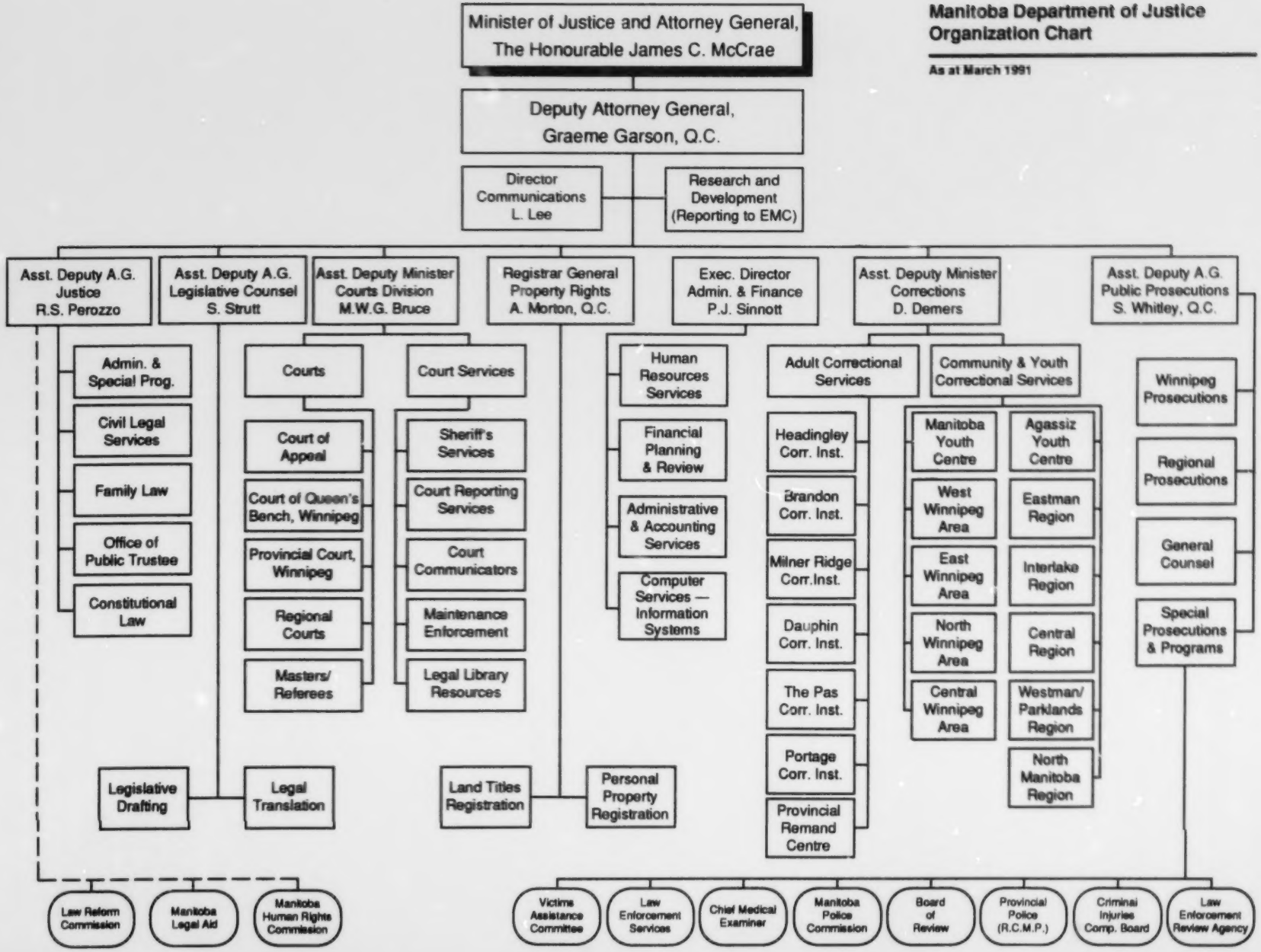
The Department has seven divisions, each headed by an Assistant Deputy Minister, Assistant Deputy Attorney General or Executive Director. The division heads report to the Deputy Attorney General, who reports to the Minister of Justice.

The divisions (Administration and Finance, Public Prosecutions, Justice Division, Legislative Counsel, Corrections, Courts Division and Property Rights Division) cover all operating sections in the department. As shown in the organizational chart (page 13), they provide services to, and appropriate contact with, all boards, agencies and commissions for which the department is responsible.



Manitoba Department of Justice Organization Chart

As at March 1991



Administration and Finance Division

The Division of Administration and Finance encompasses the administrative management and support activities of the Department. The executive management function directs the activities of the Department of Justice in the delivery of its programs and services to the public of Manitoba, and ensures the implementation of government policy in those program and service areas which are affected. This function also ensures that departmental activities are co-ordinated in conjunction with other government departments and agencies. The administrative support activity ensures the efficient and accountable administration of the Department is assigned resources and ensures compliance with government fiscal management practices, policies, procedures and systems.

Minister's Salary

The funds below are additional compensation for an individual who has been appointed to Executive Council.

Minister's Salary
Sub-appropriation 04-1A

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$20,500	1:00	$20,600	($100)

Executive Support

Executive Support provides management direction and monitoring for the department. Activities include advising the Minister on policies affecting the department; developing departmental policy; managing departmental activities and projects; and delivering administrative services.

Executive Support
Sub-appropriation 04-1B

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$311,300	7:00	$284,200	$27,100
Other expenditures	62,700		72,900	(10,200)

Research and Development

This branch, created in May 1985, enables the department to conduct and co-ordinate research, policy development, planning and program evaluation. It assists the Deputy Attorney General and the department's senior managers in developing strategic and operational plans and new program and policy initiatives for consideration by the government.

The objectives of the branch are to:

- design, conduct and co-ordinate research effectively and efficiently on behalf of the department
- assist departmental managers in policy development
- develop and co-ordinate the departmental planning process
- co-ordinate evaluation of departmental programs as requested
- furnish timely, relevant statistical and background information on the justice system and justice-related issues
- work with other provincial departments, provincial governments and the federal government to ensure maximum effectiveness in the co-ordination of priorities, funding, programs and projects.

Among major issues and subjects examined in 1990-91 were the St. Theresa Point Indian Government Youth Court, the Shamattawa Justice Project, the Swampy Cree Tribal Justice System, family violence court, Remand Centre magistrates project, access assistance program, spousal abuse tracking, the organization of Manitoba's impaired driving initiatives, crime prevention and victims assistance, night-time driving behaviour in Manitoba, the Aboriginal Justice Inquiry, sexual assault and child sexual abuse in selected Manitoba communities and the Law Enforcement Review Agency. On January 1, 1991 the Research and Development Branch merged with the Communications Branch to form Policy, Planning and Communications.

Research and Development
Sub-appropriation 04-1C

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$157,000	3:46	$162,100	($ 5,100)
Other expenditures	156,800		110,600	46,200

Financial & Administrative Services

This division is responsible for the department's administrative support and fiscal control functions, including financial and personnel services, assigning office space and equipment, developing and maintaining automated systems, and personal and physical security. Although not the largest division, it may have the greatest impact overall on the daily operations of the department. The division's administrative function is structured into four operational components, as follows:

The **Administration** branch is responsible for co-ordinating space planning and facilities management, supplying and maintaining inventory, office equipment and furnishings, co-ordinating fleet vehicle requirements and acquisition of office supplies. Records management, insurance and risk management, employee parking administration and the central file room come under its direction. The manager is also the department's workplace health and safety facilitator and freedom of information access officer.

The **Accounting Services** group ensures that all funds voted to the department and all revenues generated by departmental programs are completely accounted for and that all expenditures are properly authorized and made in accordance with applicable government policies.

The **Internal Audit** unit verifies the financial procedures of departmental programs as they relate to matters such as accounting for revenue collected, cash accounts and trust funds. The unit also performs operational audits of selected program areas.

Financial Planning and Review is responsible for assembling and co-ordinating the department's budget and budget control, expenditure monitoring and evaluation.

Financial & Administrative Services
Sub-appropriation 04-1D

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$854,500	25:39	$925,000	($70,500)
Other expenditures	137,600		129,200	8,400

Human Resource Services

This branch provides personnel services, planning and development for all divisions and branches of the department. Major responsibilities include staff recruitment, selection, training, labour relations and classification. The branch maintains payroll and employee benefits records and administers programs designed to improve employee performance and opportunities for career advancement. It implements government personnel policies, such as job sharing and affirmative action within the department. A computerized employee information system gives managers up-to-date information.

Human Resource Services
Sub-appropriation 04-1E

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Total Salaries	$517,800	14:26	$540,500	($22,700)
Other expenditures	49,800		35,700	14,100

Computer Services — Information Systems

Information Systems is the department's central branch for developing, implementing and maintaining automated systems for a variety of departmental services. This work enables the department to use a broad range of computer technologies (mainframe, mini-, micro-computer) for processing of automated functions. Most of the branch staff work on support and maintenance of installed computer systems.

Automated systems are developed and operated to assist with program functions where workload, service demands and administrative requirements can best be met through automated support. Examples of program functions and procedures that have been automated are the Personal Property Registry, Maintenance Enforcement program records, the Queen's Bench central registry, firearms control, jury selection and the Land Titles system.

Among branch projects during the year were the development of a computer cash register system for the Winnipeg Land Titles office and a system for record management and financial processes in the Office of the Public Trustee.

Computer Services - Information Systems
Sub-appropriation 04-1F

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Total Salaries	$649,700	15:00	$646,300	$ 3,400
Other expenditures	358,800		396,400	(37,600)

Communications

The Communications branch is charged with two major tasks: ensuring that the public knows where and how to obtain the services provided by the department and encouraging the public to feel involved in, and committed to, those services.

The branch develops and implements the department's communications policy, suggests, plans and implements communications strategies for individual divisions and programs, advises on public and media relations, develops and distributes informational material, advises and participates in the production of public education and informational material, and deals with general inquiries about the department and its services.

The branch consists of a Director of Communications and a communications officer. On January 1, 1991 the

Communications Branch merged with the Research and Development Branch to form Policy, Planning and Communications.

Communications
Sub-appropriation 04-1G

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Total Salaries	$95,800	2:00	$94,400	$ 1,400
Other expenditures	25,000		40,000	(15,000)[1]

1. Certain communications expenditures were deferred as a cost-containment measure.

Aboriginal Justice Inquiry

In April 1988 the Manitoba Government instituted a Public Inquiry to investigate, report and make recommendations on the relationship between the administration of justice and aboriginal peoples of Manitoba. This mandate included all aspects surrounding the deaths of J.J. Harper and Helen Betty Osborne. It was expected that the Inquiry would include in its deliberations consideration of many factors, including issues arising from policing, access to and adequacy of legal counsel, court processes, court dispositions and post-sentencing matters.

The Public Inquiry into the Administration of Justice and Aboriginal People was being conducted by Associate Chief Justice A.C. Hamilton of Court of Queen's Bench and Associate Chief Judge C.M. Sinclair of Provincial Court.

During 1989-90, the Inquiry completed its hearings. There were 72 days of community hearings in 53 communities, including urban centres, reserves, correctional institutions and many remote communities. The Commissioners also held formal hearings into the deaths of Helen Betty Osborne and J.J. Harper. Lasting 46 hearing days, these sessions were held in The Pas and Winnipeg. The Commissioners also held an elders' conference and a tribal court symposium. There were 1,117 presentations or exhibits for the Commissioners to consider in writing their final report.

As at March 31, 1991 the Commissioners were still in the process of writing the final report (it was delivered in August 1991, during fiscal year 1991/92).

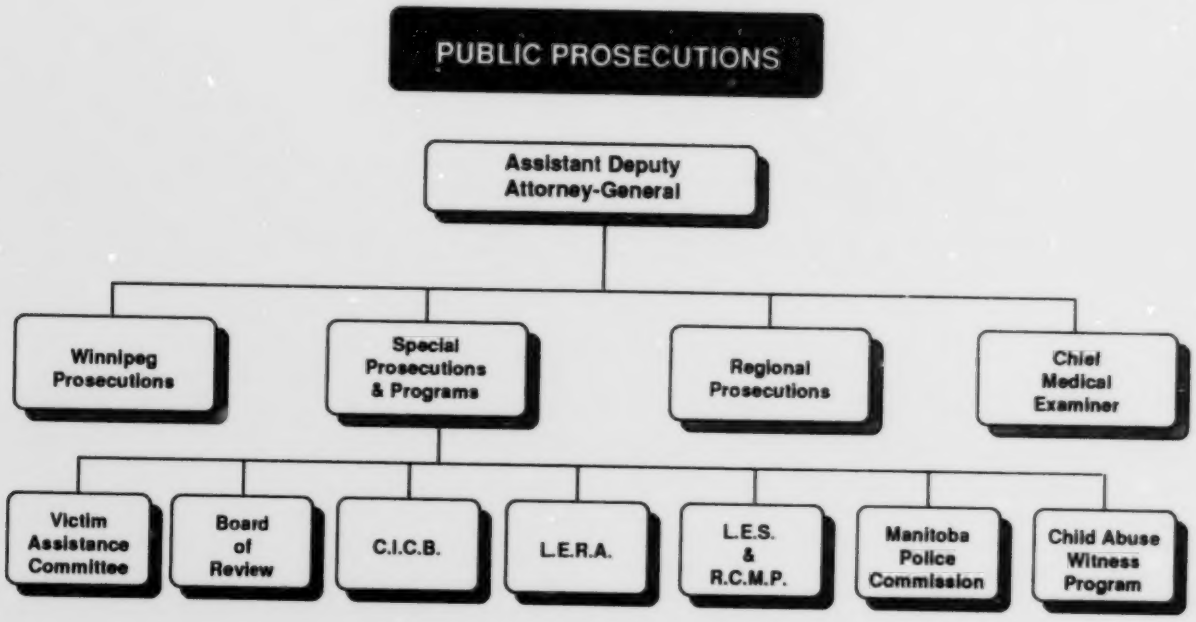
As an independent body, the Inquiry is not administered or directed by the Minister of Justice. However, for purposes of funding the Inquiry's work, a special sub-appropriation was created within the department.

Aboriginal Justice Inquiry
Sub-appropriation 04-1H

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Total Salaries	$181,700	5:00	$178,600	$3,100
Other expenditures	414,900		420,400	(5,500)

Public Prosecutions

Under the general direction of an Assistant Deputy Attorney General, this division provides prosecution and law enforcement services for the administration of justice in Manitoba. It ensures the proper investigation of all violent or unexplained deaths in the province. Special boards and agencies within the division review and monitor laws and law enforcement policies and practices, and conduct an orderly review of persons detained under Lieutenant-Governor's warrants. Renamed and reorganized in May 1989, the division was formerly called Criminal Justice.



Public Prosecutions

Three branches, with more than 50 lawyers as well as support staff, conduct the prosecution of criminal offences in Manitoba. These comprise provincial, Criminal Code and some federal offences, young offender prosecutions under The Young Offenders Act and special prosecutions of particularly intricate cases involving commercial fraud or other serious matters.

The Winnipeg Prosecutions branch is responsible for all cases in Winnipeg and three circuits covering the Interlake and eastern/southeastern Manitoba.

In September 1990, the Family Violence Unit was established in Winnipeg. It is the first of its kind in Canada and features a court dedicated to hearing cases of spousal abuse, child abuse and elder abuse.

Within the Regional Prosecutions branch, based in Brandon, lawyers in Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, The Pas and Thompson conduct prosecutions in these centres and in their respective circuits.

The Special Prosecutions and Programs branch handles special prosecution cases. It is also responsible for two innovative programs serving the needs of victims of crime and other non-offenders involved in the criminal justice process. These are Victim/Witness Assistance, which assists victims of crime and persons called as witnesses, and the Child Abuse Witness program, which helps child sexual abuse victims prepare for court appearances.

Victim/Witness Assistance

This program provides a support service to people who have become victims of crime and those who are subpoenaed as witnesses. Most people it serves are encountering the justice system for the first time, and often feel lost and confused in an unfamiliar court process. Services are provided through a reception centre in the Provincial Court building, 408 York Avenue, Winnipeg. Staff consists of a co-ordinator, witness worker and volunteers who are familiar with the criminal justice system.

The staff act as liaison between victims and/or witnesses and Crown attorneys and the courts. They advise witnesses of court procedures and appearance times, notify them of cancellations, answer inquiries about witnesses' involvement in a case and reimburse witnesses for expenses where applicable. They also accompany victims and witnesses to court on request, give information about available social services (counselling, support groups, etc.) provide interpreters when necessary and answer other questions.

A pamphlet about the program is sent out with every subpoena issued in Manitoba. It gives basic information in both French and English and a toll-free number to call for answers to questions. The reception centre receives more than 1,200 calls a month. Most are general inquires, but more than 200 a month require extensive follow-up.

Child Abuse Witness Program

The Child Abuse Witness Program gives child victims of sexual and physical abuse the support and assistance of a social worker to prepare them for their participation in criminal court proceedings. It tries to reduce the trauma experienced by child abuse victims who have to testify in court.

The most important function of the program is preparing victims for court. Many children are terrified about appearing in court, and most experience guilt, fear and embarrassment when talking about their victimization, so the social worker attempts to detect and alleviate their fears.

Victims are usually seen two or three times and if necessary, short-term counselling is offered. Court preparation includes informing children and their parents about the court process, a tour of an empty courtroom and accompanying a child to court as additional emotional support. The social worker also acts as a liaison between victims and the police, Crown attorneys and court, to keep victims informed of the status of their case.

Referrals to the program are made by the Winnipeg City Police Child Abuse Unit, Crown attorneys, RCMP and child and family services agencies. There were 199 referrals in 1989. During 1989-90, the program, run by a co-ordinator, became a permanent part of Manitoba Justice.

The program maintains a collection of resource material about child abuse witnesses and has issued a pamphlet containing basic information about its services.

Public Prosecutions
Sub-appropriation 04-2A

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Total Salaries	$4,805,300	93.26	$4,848,100	($ 42,800)
Other expenditures	1,650,700		1,297,500	353,200

1. Variance largely due to start up costs related to the new Family Violence unit and an underestimation of the volume of cases to be handled by this group. Plus increased cost associated with the appearance of crown witnesses in high profile court case plus the protected witness program.

Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

The Chief Medical Examiner's Office functions under the authority of The Fatality Inquiries Act (FIA). It investigates all unexplained, unexpected, suspicious and violent deaths in Manitoba. The investigation, which includes an examination of the scene, an external examination and an autopsy (when required), assists in determining the cause and manner of death. The complexity of investigations depends on each situation. The office also has a mandate to investigate all children's deaths, and attempts to identify situations of risk. Besides the inquiry required by FIA, if a child in care dies the office reviews the actions of the child and family services agencies concerned and prepares a written report.

Inquests are called, when required, by an ad hoc committee, which reviews all violent deaths in Manitoba. Under FIA, certain deaths require mandatory inquests. The purpose of an inquest into a death is to make recommendations that will contribute to the safety and benefit of others by preventing similar deaths from occurring. An inquest can also be ordered to determine breaches or safety violations, absolve a person, a company or an institution; make a public record, clear the air or satisfy public demand.

Manitoba physicians may be appointed as medical examiners by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. They have authority under FIA to authorize autopsies without the consent of next-of-kin and recommend inquests as necessary. There are 75 medical examiners in Manitoba, 12 of whom are located in Winnipeg.

The office maintains a computerized central record of all deaths investigated under FIA; this facilitates the release of information to the public. A 24-hour answering service and a toll-free line are available to handle inquiries. Certain records are available to the public for a fee, and to relatives of the deceased and other government agencies upon written request.

The office has an important role in forensic pathology for educational, statistical and research purposes. It also provides a broad range of health services such as grief counselling, supportive nursing care, family needs assessment and working to increase public awareness of the organ donor program.

The Chief Medical Examiner is assisted by a staff of seven, including three full-time medical examiner's investigators who are registered nurses. They are frequently the first or only health care workers to give therapeutic crisis assistance to families who have experienced an unexpected or violent death. Since the investigators joined the staff in 1984 and 1988, about 600 families yearly have received grief counselling services.

Awareness of the role of the Chief Medical Examiner's office has generated an increased demand for medical-legal information and counselling services. Since there is an evident need for these services, continued increase in public demand is expected.

During 1990, the office investigated 2,619 deaths, ordered 1,429 autopsies and called 19 inquests. It investigated and prepared 23 comprehensive reports concerning the deaths of children in care and received about 3,000 requests for information.

The office actively participated in the eye donor program, and as a result regular donations were made to the Lions eye bank.

Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
Sub-appropriation 04-2B

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$222,000	6:00	$224,800	($ 2,800)
Other expenditures	875,800		791,600	84,200

Board of Review

The Board of Review was established persuant to Section 619(1) of the **Criminal Code of Canada**. It reviews the cases of persons found unfit to stand trial, or found not guilty by reason of insanity, who are under Lieutenant-Governor's warrants. It makes appropriate recommendations to the Lieutenant-Governor that are in the best interests of those persons and not contrary to the public interest.

The Board consists of three members and an administrative officer, under the direction of a chairperson, and meets regularly to review reports from doctors, psychiatrists, social workers and families of those under review. It meets personally with each person being detained at least once a year. If persons previously found unfit have recovered sufficiently after a period of treatment, the Board will recommend their return to the court system for a fitness hearing. Counsel to the Board is located with the Public Prosecutions branch of the Department.

As of March 31, 1991, twenty-nine persons (26 male and 3 female) were under Lieutenant Governor warrants for offences such as murder, attempted murder and assault cause bodily harm. Twenty-six were found not guilty by reason of insanity and three unfit to stand trial. Thirteen persons were being detained at Selkirk Mental Health Centre, three at Headingley Correctional Institution, one at Stony Mountain Penitentiary, one at the Manitoba Youth Centre, two in a personal care home, three in supervised group homes and six persons were residing outside of institutions under supervision.

During 1990/91, the Board continued its participation in a three-year federal study to gather statistical information about persons held under Lieutenant Governor warrants in Canada. It is hoped that the comprehensive information collected will help review boards, legal and mental health experts and legislators make better decisions and formulate sound policies for dealing with mentally disordered offenders.

Board of Review
Sub-appropriation 04-2C

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$33,600	1:00	$33,600	$ 0
Other expenditures	14,700		11,000	3,700

Provincial Policing

Provincial policing in Manitoba is provided by the **RCMP** under an agreement between the province and the federal government. The RCMP enforce the law, and administer crime prevention policies and practices, in all rural municipalities, towns, villages, reserves and local government districts that do not have their own municipal police.

There are 72 rural and 24 municipal detachments throughout the province. In 1989-90, Manitoba paid 68% of the costs of maintaining the RCMP and the federal government 32%. By the end of the current contract in 1991, Manitoba will have assumed 70% of the costs.

Manitoba has four aboriginal policing programs. There are 30 RCMP Indian special constables in the province, who undergo 17 weeks of training at Depot Division in Regina. The federal government pays 46% of the costs for this program and Manitoba 54%. The 25-member federally funded Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council police force serves eight reserves in southwestern Manitoba and received a $150,000 grant from the Province. About 60 federally funded band constables serve 42 reserves, and 12 Metis centres are policed by provincial community constables.

Provincial Policing
Sub-appropriation 04-2D

	Actual 1990-91	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Operations	$43,160,200	$43,041,100	$119,100

Law Enforcement Services

This branch oversees the operation of policing and law enforcement services within the province.

The branch monitors and co-ordinates law enforcement activities, and deals with the RCMP (in both its contract policing and federal policing roles) and municipal police forces. It supervises the licensing of private investigators and security guards, conducts investigations for departments or agencies such as the Law Enforcement Review Agency and handles other matters related to the provision of law enforcement services. Special constables are also appointed through the branch. It administers, monitors and co-ordinates the licensing and control of firearms in accordance with the Criminal Code and letters of understanding between the federal and provincial governments.

Under a director, Law Enforcement Services has a staff of seven. It uses the second largest portion of financial resources within the department, with the RCMP contract representing approximately $40 million in 1990-91, or approximately 26% of the department's annual budget.

The **Firearms Control** section regulates the sale, distribution and use of firearms in Manitoba under the federal-provincial gun control program. The section also advises and monitors police forces on procedures and enforcement concerning firearms legislation and policy. It issues firearm acquisition certificates and firearm and ammunition business permits, approves shooting clubs and arranges for testing of armed security guards. Firearms Control oversees the collection, storage and disposition of forfeited or seized firearms, ammunition and restricted or prohibited weapons. The operating costs of the unit are all recoverable from the federal government.

All persons wishing to be registered as **security guards or private investigators** in Manitoba must be licensed through Law Enforcement Services. The background of applicants is investigated, and requests are denied if an adverse police record exists, or if a refusal is deemed to be in the public interest. All successful applicants must be bondable.

Law Enforcement Services
Sub-appropriation 04-2E

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$269,700	7.00	$285,500	($15,800)
Other expenditures	201,100		195,200	5,900

Manitoba Police Commission

The Manitoba Police Commission, established under The Provincial Police Act, is an independent researching, standardizing, and co-ordinating body that works to promote the prevention of crime, efficient police services and good police-community relations in the province.

The Commission, which usually meets monthly, has five members, including a chairperson, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for unspecified terms. Staff are an executive director, crime prevention co-ordinator and administrative secretary.

The Commission's mandate is to consult with and advise local police commissions, committees and chiefs of police on all policy matters relating to police and

policing, determine if a police force is adequate for the area it serves, meet in various parts of the province and visit areas where municipal police forces are maintained.

The Commission may make recommendations to the Minister of Justice concerning police policy, training, recruitment, equipment and standards.

If ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the Commission will hold an inquiry into any matter relating to the causes, extent, investigation or control of crime or the enforcement of law. It has no original complaint jurisdiction, but hears appeals from decisions of the Law Enforcement Review Commissioner if he dismisses a citizen's complaint under section 13(1) of The Law Enforcement Review Act, and from orders or determinations of local police commissions in disciplinary cases.

Crime prevention and educational programs are conducted throughout the province to promote mutual understanding, awareness and support between police and the communities they serve. A variety of pamphlets and booklets on crime prevention programs are available to the public, businesses, law enforcement agencies and other interested groups.

A highlight of Commission activity during 1989 was development and sponsorship (together with community groups and police forces) of a conference in Winnipeg, on crime prevention and the multicultural community in Manitoba. The purpose of the conference, attended by 100 participants, was to increase awareness of crime prevention and understanding of police services, establish stronger links between multicultural communities and the police, and develop community-based strategies in crime prevention.

Two conference recommendations pursued by the Commission were development of an inventory of crime prevention programs in the province and translation of crime prevention pamphlets into Chinese, Filipino, Spanish and Vietnamese. The inventory, completed in March 1990, will be made available to police forces and community crime prevention organizations.

After extensive consultation with police chiefs and Crown counsel, the Commission drafted recommendations for regulating the type of equipment (including firearms) approved for use by municipal police forces. The regulations would not only standardize firearms, ammunition, holsters and emergency equipment, but also ensure firearms training for police officers. They also include provision for reporting and investigating after discharge of a weapon or injury caused by discharge.

Proposals for uniform regulations for recruitment and selection of municipal police officers in Manitoba were prepared. If adopted, the regulations would cover minimum standards for age, citizenship, education, job-related skills and fitness qualifications for municipal police officer applicants. A final recommendation is to be sent to the Minister of Justice.

During the year, the Commission continued participation in the advisory committee of the Spousal Assault Tracking Project. The purpose of the project will be to provide information on how police, Crown attorneys, courts and probation officers handle domestic assault cases. This information will assist in identifying potential problems, and will help to change and improve policy and procedures in handling these cases.

Manitoba Police Commission
Sub-appropriation 04-2F

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$120,000	3:00	$117,800	$ 2,200
Other expenditures	48,700		76,300	(27,600)

Law Enforcement Review Agency

Set up under the authority of The Law Enforcement Review Act, the agency came into force in 1985. Functioning with a full-time commissioner, a registrar and a board of nine members, it receives and investigates public complaints against municipal (non-RCMP) police officers.

LERA adjudicates and attempts to resolve complaints determined to be valid. Though the agency rejects complaints that are found to be invalid or outside its jurisdiction, it will assist people relating problems by letter, telephone or in person. If a matter does not involve a police concern, the complainant is referred to the proper authorities. If a complaint concerns the adequacy of police service but does not allege misconduct, the circumstances are reported in writing to the chief of police. A similar process is followed where a complaint is disqualified by the time limits imposed by legislation.

During 1990, the agency received 197 citizens' representations, 86 of which were accepted for investigation. Seven of the complaints were referred for criminal investigation. These complaints referred for criminal investigation were reviewed by Crown

Prosecutors in the Public Prosecutions Branch. Six files were returned with recommendations of no charges to be laid. In one case, a charge of assault was laid against the respondent officer. The criminal charge is still before the courts.

Six complaints were referred to the Law Enforcement Review Board for a hearing on the merits of the complaint. Four complaints were withdrawn prior to the commencement of the hearings. In one hearing the Board ruled in favor of the respondent officer and the complaint was rejected. In another hearing the Board ruled in favor of the complainant with the respondent officers found guilty of unnecessary violence and excessive force.

Law Enforcement Review Agency
Sub-appropriation 04-2G

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$76,200	2.00	$81,900	($5,700)
Other expenditures	17,500		26,800	(9,300)

Manitoba Criminal Injuries Compensation Board

Anyone who is an innocent victim of crime and sustains an injury, or who is injured or killed while attempting to arrest another person, preserve the peace, or assist a police officer, may file a claim with the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. The Board will also provide benefits to a surviving spouse, parent, child or other dependent of someone injured in these circumstances. Compensation can include funeral expenses, maintenance of dependents, wage benefits for the injured person and expenses such as dental treatment or ambulance costs.

Staff comprises a Registrar, an Assistant to the Registrar and a secretary for support services. The Workers Compensation Board of Commissioners establishes policies and criteria for the operations of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. Support services are provided by the finance/accounting and medical services departments of the Workers Compensation Board.

More than 480 claims for compensation were received in 1990 and more than $1.8 million was paid out in benefits. The volume of inquiries is increasing as more people are made aware of the program through victim services, local police and other sources.

Manitoba Criminal Injuries Compensation
Sub-appropriation 04-2H

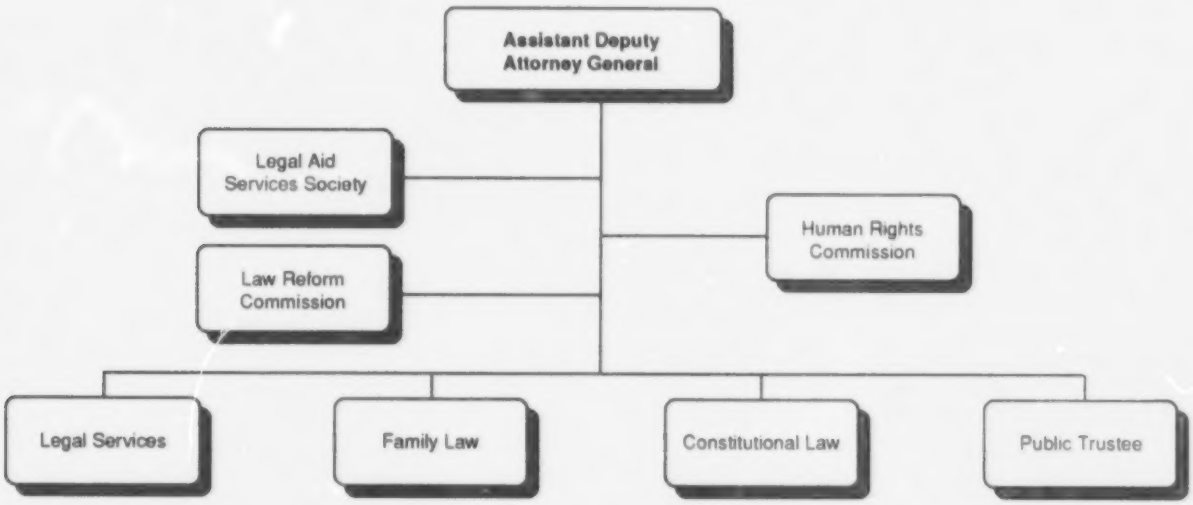
	Actual 1990-91	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Other expenditures	$1,955,500	$2,066,000	($110,500)

Justice Division

The Justice Division is responsible for legal services and policy in non-criminal matters. It provides a full range of legal services to the Manitoba Government, its departments and agencies and carries out litigation on behalf of the Government. Under an Assistant Deputy Minister of Justice the Division has Legal Services, Family Law and Constitutional Law branches and the Office of the Public Trustee. The Assistant Deputy Minister participates in policy development and planning and interdepartmental legislative development. He is also responsible for liaison with the Law Reform Commission, Human Rights Commission and the Legal Aid Services Society. These latter two agencies will be dealt with under the Property Rights Division.

Justice - Administration
Sub-appropriation 04-3A

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$122,300	2.00	$110,800	$11,500
Other expenditures	40,500		42,000	(1,500)



Civil Legal Services

The Civil Legal Services branch functions as the law firm to the government. It provides legal advice to all government departments, board and commissions, except those that retain their own counsel.

The Civil Legal Services branch provides a full range of legal services in the following areas:

1. **Administrative Law:**

(a) Appearing before numerous quasi-judicial and administrative boards and tribunals on behalf of client departments and agencies (for example: the Labour Board; the Land Value Appraisal Commission and the Mental Health Act Review Board, to name a few).

(b) Acting as counsel for many boards and tribunals when a conflict does not exist with another government department or agency (for example: the Clean Environment Commission; the Veterinary Medical Board; the Civil Service Commission; the Medical Review Committee; the Law Enforcement Review Agency; the Motor Transport Board; the Manitoba Labour Board; the Municipal Board; Taxicab Board, to name a few).

(c) Acting as counsel on behalf of client departments and agencies in arbitration matters arising under agreements (for example: arbitration disputes between the Manitoba Health Services Commission and the Manitoba Medical Association or individual doctors).

(d) Acting as counsel for Human Rights Commission on Human Rights Code adjudications not involving the government.

2. Civil Litigation:

(a) Advising on litigation matters and appearing as counsel on behalf of the Government and Crown agencies in all levels of court (including the Court of Queen's Bench, the Manitoba Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court of Canada). This includes both defending and instituting actions involving claims of negligence, breach of contract, wrongful dismissal, statutory interpretation, injunctions, judicial review of administrative decisions, construction disputes, labour law, etc.

(b) Acting on behalf of the government in litigation and arbitration matters arising from the Northern Flood Agreement.

(c) Advising and acting as counsel in expropriation matters, which, in addition to Highways and Government Services projects, have included in this year significant redevelopment projects such as the North Portage development, the Core Area Initiative and the Forks Re-Development.

3. Constitutional Law:

(a) Assisting the Constitutional Law Branch in some cases involving the application of the Charter of Rights and in cases involving Aboriginal Rights.

(b) Providing advice on division of powers and taxation issues.

4. Contract Work:

(a) Drafting and advising on an extensive range of contracts and related requests for proposals and tender calls, including lease purchase agreements, consulting and service agreements, maintenance and concession contracts, grant funding agreements, federal/provincial agreements, construction contracts, builder's lien claims repair program and distribution and supply agreements.

(b) Developing standard form agreements for use by all government departments and agencies (such as the standard form consulting services agreement, the standard form advertising services agreement, etc.).

5. Conveyancing:

(a) Preparing and approving documentation relating to: the purchase, sale and lease of real property; security interests, including mortgages of every kind, debentures, corporate securities, assignments, escrow agreements, perfecting security interests in land, and Land Titles Office and Personal Property Security Registry.

6. Corporate and Commercial:

(a) Drafting documents and providing advice with respect to development agreements; loans and guarantees; film and other investment agreements; bond issues; licensing and intellectual property; corporate by-laws.

(b) General corporate work including creation and dissolution of non-profit corporations, share-capital corporations, joint venture cooperatives, realization under security interests.

(c) Preparing and advising on documents required for various government incentive programs.

7. Legal Opinions:

(a) Opinions on the interpretation of provincial legislation;

(b) advice as to amendments needed to provincial legislation; and

(c) general legal advice.

8. Legislative Review and Policy Development:

(a) Involvement, in conjunction with Legislative Counsel and, at times, counsel in the Constitutional Law Branch, in most policy development or legislative initiatives of client departments and agencies.

(b) Reviewing proposed amendments to existing legislation from a legal perspective.

9. Training and Education:

(a) Conducting seminars and providing Information Bulletins on matters such as Freedom of Information, Confidentiality of Records, Drafting of Orders in Council, the Human Rights Code, Government Liability and Insurance and Risk Management.

(b) Participating in various continuing legal education programs for the Law Society of Manitoba and the University of Manitoba Faculty of Law.

Legal Services
Sub-appropriation 04-3B

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$1,678,500	30.26	$1,704,600	(26,100)
Other Expenditures	120,000		134,700	(14,700)

Legislative Counsel

This division is responsible for the preparation in English and French of all Manitoba statutes and regulations. Consisting of two branches, Legislative Counsel and Legal Translation, it is headed by the Legislative Counsel, who is an Assistant Deputy Attorney General and also the Law Officer of the Legislative Assembly.

This branch is responsible for providing legal advice to all departments of government on the drafting of bills and regulations. It prepares final texts of all laws for publication. It ensures the Acts of the Legislature are up-to-date through the periodic review of the Continuing Consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba.

The branch has been responsible for the re-enactment, in English and French of all laws of Manitoba. All Acts contained in the Continuing Consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba were re-enacted and published before December 31, 1988, as were all regulations and rules of statutory quasi-judicial decision makers.

The project to re-enact legislation requiring re-enactment before December 31, 1990 was completed by the re-enactment of the Municipal Acts in the spring of 1990 and the re-enactment of the Private Acts and formerly unconsolidated Public Acts in the fall of 1990.

Legal Translation

The Legal Translation branch is responsible for providing a French-language equivalent of all Acts and regulations and the rules of courts and administrative tribunals. The branch also ensures that all documents needed in the functioning of the Legislative Assembly are available in English and French. This includes preparation of the French version of the Orders of the Day and Votes and Proceedings of the Assembly, and rulings of the Speaker.

Legislative Counsel
Sub-appropriation 04-3C

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$1,236,200	24.00	$1,273,200	($37,000)
Other Expenditures	326,300		412,800	(86,500)[1]

1. The variance was attributable to the inability to predict the amount of translation required to be done by contract translators for the re-enactment and for on-going translation services.

Law Reform Commission

The Manitoba Law Reform Commission was established by the Law Reform Commission Act in 1970 and began functioning in 1971. At present, the Commission comprises five commissioners, including a president, who provide direction to the permanent staff consisting of an executive director, two full-time and one part-time legal counsel and an administrator, as well as two consultants funded through Manitoba Law Foundation grants.

The Commission is an independent body whose mandate is to inquire into and consider matters relating to law in Manitoba, with a view to making recommendations for the improvement, modernization and uniformity of law. The Commission ensures that the administration of justice is improved through the removal of outdated and inconsistent laws and development of new approaches and new concepts responsive to the changing needs of society. It institutes and directs research, including studies relating to the laws and legal systems and institutions of other jurisdictions, and subsequently submits its recommendations in the form of Reports to the Minister of Justice.

During 1990-91, the Commission submitted three Reports to the Minister. The first dealt with Statutory Designations and *The Retirement Plan Beneficiaries Act* and addressed a gap in the law which may jeopardize the inheritance of moneys held in Registered Retirement Savings Plans. The second Report dealt with Limitation of Actions Brought by the Crown and challenged the special advantage which the provincial Government has when it sues someone. The third Report dealt with a recent decision of the Manitoba Court of Appeal respecting the remedy of replevin.

The Commission places a very high priority on public consultation prior to the issuance of its Reports and, during the year, it published four Discussion Papers seeking such comments. These Discussion Papers dealt with Advance Directives and Durable Powers of Attorney for Health Care (Living Wills), the remedy of distress in commercial tenancies, controls on sterilization of minors and mentally incompetent adults and proposals for new legislation governing land titles. These topics will ultimately be the subject of reports. Other projects under study included the status of magistrates and justices of the peace, the law of trusts, the regulation of professions and occupations and protection of and from animals.

The Commission has had a major impact on the laws of Manitoba. Since its establishment, the Commission has submitted 107 Reports of which over 80% have been implemented by the Legislature. This represents one of the highest percentages of implementation of law reform agencies' recommendations in the Commonwealth.

Law Reform Commission
Sub-appropriation 04-3D

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$233,600	4:39	$252,800	($19,200)
Other Expenditures	126,300		126,300	0

Family Law

The branch is responsible for the development of family law policy advice, programs and legislative initiatives at both the provincial level and the national level, through involvement with the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Family Law Committee. This role involves examining present family law programs, services, procedures and legislation, reviewing case law, reports and studies relating to family law, and consulting with other government departments and programs, as well as concerned community organizations and individuals. The branch also attempts to increase awareness of family law initiatives and issues among members of the general public, as well as the legal profession and law students.

During 1990-91 the Branch Director prepared educational materials for and spoke at Continuing Legal Education Seminars in The Pas, Brandon and Winnipeg arranged by the Law Society of Manitoba regarding the 1989 family law package, largely proclaimed in force July 1st, 1990. The package contained substantive estate and family law amendments.

At a federal/provincial level, a national Ministerial directive regarding parental child abduction situations was concluded, and at the branch's initiative, revised charging and legal advice procedures mandated for all such cases arising in Manitoba so same would be dealt with by family law branch counsel, if available. Previously only matters arising in Winnipeg had involved branch counsel.

The Branch Director also assisted with the completion on the first of two Child Support Guidelines Discussion Papers prepared by the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Family Law Committee as part of a national project examining the issue.

Branch counsel undertook speaking engagements regarding family law concerns at the Law Society of Manitoba's Bar Admissions Course (preparing educational materials for same), as well as appearing on radio programs in Winnipeg and Brandon, and addressing community organizations, the Family Law Subsection of the Manitoba Bar Association, the Faculty of Law, University of Manitoba, and the City of Winnipeg Police Department.

The branch is also responsible for the provision of ongoing family law legal services and advice to a number of government departments and programs, including: the Maintenance Enforcement Program, Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act matters, the Access Assistance Program, and in the Department of Family Services, Family conciliation, Vital Statistics, the Director of Child and Family Support, three non-mandated child protection agencies and the Director of Income Security. Advice is also given on occasion to other departments on family law issues or legislation.

The branch consists of a director, four crown counsel and three support staff, with two of the Department of Justice's eight articling students also assigned on a rotational basis.

Family Law
Sub-appropriation 04-3E

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$398,800	10:00	$388,300	$10,500
Other Expenditures	48,800		51,300	(2,500)

Constitutional Law

The Constitutional Law Branch is responsible for the delivery of legal services in the area of constitutional law and reform for the government of Manitoba. The Branch is responsible for defending legislation and government programs before the courts in response to challenges on constitutional grounds. The Branch gives advice to the government on the validity of present and proposed legislation and assists in policy development in new programs and legislation. The Branch also advises the government on proposed changes to the Constitution.

1) **Litigation.** During 1990-91, the Constitutional Law Branch successfully defended a number of laws and government programs. Before the Supreme Court of Canada, the obscenity laws were

successfully defended as was the long-standing practice relating to the burden of proof in the prosecution of regulatory offences. The branch is responsible for constitutional minority language rights issues. In this regard, branch counsel successfully applied to the Supreme Court in December 1990 jointly with the Société franco-manitobaine to have that Court make further rulings as to the extent of the Province's French language rights obligation under the Constitution of Canada. Before the Court of Appeal, branch counsel conducted a reference concerning provincial jurisdiction respecting federally incorporated companies (the Brick Reference) and successfully defended Manitoba's vehicle impoundment and immediate licence suspension amendments to The Highway Traffic Act.

2) **Legislation and policy.** Concerning its legal and policy advice role, the branch was the legal advisor to the Manitoba Task Force on Francophone Schools Governance (the Gallant Committee) which was established to recommend to the Government a plan of action for the implementation of constitutional minority language education rights under Charter, s. 23. The branch also gave legal and policy advice with respect to residential tenancies legislation that was passed in 1990. Branch counsel participated in an inter-provincial committee studying the search and seizure provisions relating to correction facilities.

3) **Constitutional Reform.** During the spring of 1990, the director and research director gave frequent opinions and background papers regarding the proposed adoption of the Meech Lake Accord. Their work on constitutional reform continued with the establishment of the Manitoba Constitutional Task Force in November 1990 where they served as constitutional advisors to this Task Force.

Constitutional Law
Sub-appropriation 04-3F

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$371,100	7:00	$406,700	($35,600)[1]
Other expenditures	150,000		87,300	62,700[2]

1. This variance was attributable to the unexpected unpaid leave of absence of the Director of the Branch and one part-time counsel.
2. This variance was attributable to the unexpected travel and legal costs associated with the negotiations relating to the proposed adoption of the Meech Lake Acord. The Branch bore responsibility for almost all of the costs associated with the province's participation in these constitutional talks.

Corrections Division

The Corrections division comprises the Assistant Deputy Minister's office and two branches: Adult Correctional Services and Community and Youth Correctional Services.

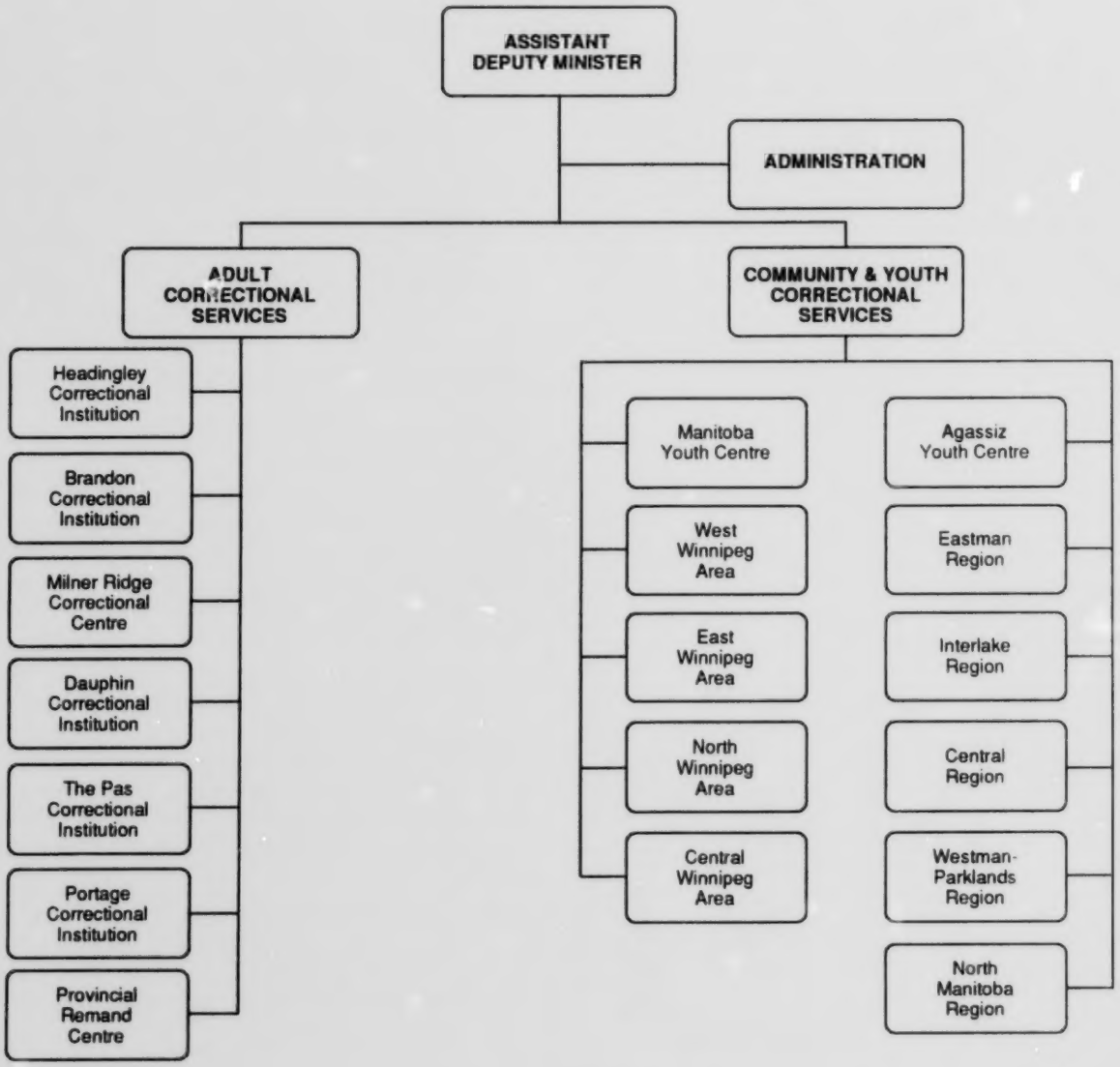
The Assistant Deputy Minister's office directs, co-ordinates and controls division activities. Its functions consist of policy development, budget analysis and control, management and operational information system maintenance, chaplaincy and medical services, investigations, operational reviews and audits.

The two branches are responsible for effective development and operation of adult, youth and community institutions and programs.

Administration
Sub-appropriation 04-4A

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$382,400	11:26	$510,300	($127,900)[1]
Other Expenditures	156,300		170,900	(14,600)[2]

1. Under-expenditure is a result of vacant positions and staff transfers from 04-4B-1, 04-4C-1 and 04-4D-1.
2. Under-expenditure is a result of reduced office supplies and travel costs.



Adult Corrections

Adult Corrections is responsible for care of adult offenders sentenced to prison for up to two years less a day or detained in custody pending a court decision. The branch operates seven correctional institutions and two work camps.

In all institutions, a variety of core programs, educational programs and work opportunities are offered. Some are conducted by institutional staff and others are given through or by community organizations. Since most inmates serve terms of six months or less, the objective is to encourage participation in programming, develop good work habits and facilitate inmates' reintegration into the community after release. In addition to normal medical and dental care, treatment in anger management, substance abuse, sexual abuse and family violence are available. Through joint work by the individual institutions and religious organizations, the services of chaplains have become more extensive, particularly the assistance of aboriginal elders for aboriginal inmates.

A highlight of 1990 was the introduction of unit management at all adult correctional institutions, under which significant administrative authority is delegated to the institutional level.

Adult Correctional Services

The mandate of this branch is defined in the Mission Statement. The major elements are as follows:

- To assist and encourage reintegration of the offender and to exert control of offenders in the least restrictive manner necessary.
- To ensure that offenders are treated humanely and provided with services that contribute to their physical, intellectual, emotional and spiritual health.
- To provide an environment and programs that develop a sense of responsibility in the offenders and develop attitudes and skills that enhance potential for reintegration into the community.
- To ensure that the offender is adequately supervised and that the risk to the community presented by the offender is a primary consideration when making decisions.
- To provide an assessment that is clear, safe and secure.
- To utilize resources effectively and efficiently in achieving our objectives.

During 1990/91, these responsibilities were met through the following activities:

1. **Implementation of Unit Management**

   In 1990, all correctional institutions implemented the unit management system which is based on dividing each institution into smaller organizational units. The benefits of this system are better security, improved job satisfaction, improvement of staff to make decisions, better services to offenders, and more efficient use of resources. The unit management option will be formally evaluated in 1992.

2. **Case Management**

   In recognition of the need to provide better services to offenders, Adult Corrections implemented a new case management system that requires involvement of correctional officers in managing caseloads and providing basic counselling to offenders. This initiative will be formally evaluated in 1992 through the operational review process. As well Corrections has improved its capacity to assess, and manage potential high risk suicide cases at a unit level.

3. **Inmate Programs**

   There has been a growing need for programs to offenders in the areas of sexual abuse, family violence, substance abuse, anger management, literacy and life skills.

   Adult Corrections has implemented core programs in all facilities which are designed to provide offenders with the necessary skills and insight to return to the community without risk.

   To respond to the need for aboriginal based programs, elder services are being established at all institutions on a contract or fee for service basis.

4. **Policy Manual**

   In 1990, Adult Corrections commenced a formal review of all policies and procedures governing the operation of correctional facilities, based on the need to maintain security, recognize fundamental Human Rights legislation, challenge legal issues, and to comply fully with The Corrections Act. This review has resulted in the development of a significant number of updated and revised policies in correctional operations, and is anticipated to be complete in 1992.

5. **Audits and Evaluations**

During 1990/91, operational reviews of all correctional institutions were completed and fully documented. Each institution was evaluated on the basis of programs, policies, operational practises and emergency response contingency plans. Operational review of all facilities is an annual process which has improved our operations and accountability in delivery of correctional services.

6. **Temporary Absence Program**

Corrections has experienced significant success in the operation of its temporary absence program. Offenders are released, subject to strict criteria and assessment of risk to the public, to the Community Release Centre (CRC) for participation in job finding activities, programs in life skills and placement on work crews for government departments. The CRC provides supervision and community assessments for inmates on temporary absence.

7. **Administration**

In the 1990/91 fiscal year, two significant improvements enhance our financial and administrative efficiency. The cash forecasting and budget management systems were automated into a system called Automated Commitment accounting which allows for quick analysis, reporting and processing of financial data. This system is in place for all adult correctional institutions. The second initiative is automated inmate trust accounts which in 1990/91 was implemented on a pilot project basis at several institutions. Based on a successful evaluation, we will expand this system to other institutions in 1992, to fully automate our transactions and control of inmate monies.

8. **Inmate Work Programs**

In 1990/91 adult correctional facilities generated approximately $750.0 worth of inmate labour and goods produced. Natural Resources, Manitoba Hydro, Department of Government Services and Department of Highways were the primary users of inmate labour through supervised inmate work crews.

Approximately $100.0 of this amount was a service benefit to community organizations such as day cares, local schools and non profit organizations for items such as day care furniture, playground equipment, shelving units, chairs and tables.

Adult Corrections
Sub-appropriation 04-4B

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$24,080,800	615.00	$22,280,900	$1,799,900[1]
Other Expenditures	5,247,300		5,130,700	116,600[2]
External Agency Grants	544,700		557,000	(12,300)
Recoveries	(167,300)		(170.00)	3,400

1. The variance explanation is reflected as follows:
   - $949,000 — Overcrowding at Provincial Remand Centre (escalator clause increases staff as population increases)
   - $500,900 — Underfunding of 10 SY's at Milner Ridge
   - $148,500 — Workers Compensation Charge Back
   - 201,500 — Long Term Sick Leave
2. The variance is due to inmate population volume increases at the Provincial Remand Centre.

Community and Youth Correctional Services

The mandate of this branch is:

- To contribute to crime prevention and protection of society
- To provide and promote programs so that, when appropriate, offenders may be dealt with by means other than judicial proceedings
- To provide and promote options to sentencing so that, when appropriate, offenders may be dealt with by community supervision and community programs instead of being committed to correctional institutions
- To provide humane and constructive custody programs for young offenders and facilitate their early reintegration into society.

Community participation and cultural appropriateness in operation of services as well as accountable management are also emphasized.

During 1990-91, these responsibilities were met through the following:

1. **Crime prevention** — in cooperation with Project Prevention and other agencies, staff organized, supported and participated in crime prevention and public education activities. This included initiatives sponsored by community agencies during Crime Prevention Month in November and extensive work with community justice committees and community groups such as the Students Triumph Over Problems project in Swan River.

2. **Alternative Measures** — Manitoba continues in the forefront in Canada in operating alternative measures programs for young offenders. These

programs make it possible to deal with young offenders in their own communities without going through formal court proceedings. More than one-third of all youth served by the branch are handled through alternative measures programs, such as making reparation to victims, community service work and crime prevention activities. Similar measures for adults are being considered. A significant proportion of alternative measures are administered by volunteer community justice committees, assisted by corrections staff.

3. **Options to Incarceration** — developed so that the courts can allow offenders to remain in the community instead of sentencing them to a jail term. The services are:

   - judicial interim release supervision for youth and adults, who otherwise would be kept in custody while awaiting court appearance. A community participation agreement with Ma Mawi Wi Chi Itata Centre enhanced this service for young aboriginal offenders in Winnipeg by making the program more culturally appropriate.
   - pre-disposition and pre-sentence reports. Prepared at the request of the courts, they provide information on offenders and community options to assist in sentencing.
   - the Fine Option program — gives offenders who lack enough funds to pay a fine the option of doing voluntary community service work instead of going to jail for non-payment. This service operates through a network of about 140 community resource centres and more than 400 work centres across the province, which also assist the community service order program. During 1990-91, 12,446 persons registered for Fine Option and 75 per cent completed the required hours of work, or completed some of them and paid the balance owing on their fines. A provincial Fine Option Advisory Committee is in place to work on several matters affecting the program, including enforcement.
   - community service orders, a sentencing option under which offenders are required to make a positive contribution to society through unpaid community work. In 1990-91, Manitoba courts issued 1,483 community service orders.
   - probation supervision, which allows offenders to stay in their communities under supervision. Alternative community supervision programs, such as reporting centres, group supervision and extended volunteer participation in supervising offenders, are used to meet the growing need for this service.
   - special offender programs are offered to meet problems such as child sexual abuse, domestic violence and substance abuse. These programs are offered in Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Selkirk, Thompson and Winnipeg.

4. **Custody programs** — A variety of facilities are used to hold young offenders in custody. A number of programs, geared to the offender and type of custody ordered by the court, are offered as part of custody operations.

   Predisposition custody — Kenaston Centre, within the Manitoba Youth Centre (MYC) in Winnipeg, is used for offenders who are being held while awaiting court decision or disposition.

   Secure custody — Agassiz Youth Centre (AYC) in Portage la Prairie and Manitoba Youth Centre in Winnipeg both hold young male offenders in secure custody, rural offenders in the former and Winnipeg offenders in the latter. Female young offenders committed to secure custody are held in Doncaster Centre in MYC. A variety of special programs have been developed for offenders in secure custody, to address problems such as substance abuse, sexual abuse and violent and other anti-social behavior.

   Open custody — Offenders from Winnipeg who are committed to open custody by the courts are placed in Willow Centre in MYC, while those committed to open custody from outside Winnipeg are placed in Crescent Centre in AYC. Female young offenders committed to open custody are held in Willow Centre in MYC. Every offender sentenced to open custody is assessed and a specific placement for each resident is recommended. Some remain in MYC or AYC, others are transferred to family-type open custody homes located in a number of communities throughout the province. Fourteen community beds have been established in northern Manitoba.

   Temporary release and early release — These programs are important for preparing offenders who have progressed in their custody programs for re-entry into society. Temporary release allows young offenders to enter the community for short periods for school, work, recreation or home visits. Close community supervision is provided. Offenders' progress in custody is also monitored closely and, if sufficient (after they complete 2/3 of their sentence), a recommendation is presented to

court for release from custody and placement under community supervision. In 1990-91, 46 offenders were placed on probation as a result of such recommendations.

5. **Community Participation** — Community correctional services in Manitoba are planned, operated and evaluated through a partnership with members of the community, who may participate as volunteers or members of justice committees, or work through fee-for-service agreements called community participation agreements.

   The branch has more than 400 volunteers assisting in correctional services in their communities. In 1990-91, more than 200 enhanced the branch in activities such as supervising offenders, community crime prevention and community investigations for purpose of preparing court reports. There were also more than 40 community justice committees in Manitoba. Committee members, who serve without pay, have taken major responsibility for administering alternative measures, crime prevention activities and a number of other services.

   During 1990, 20 community participation contracts, whereby community groups and agencies accept responsibility for providing designated correctional services, were renewed or established. A committee has been formed to organize training for these groups and their representatives.

   Another highlight of 1990-91 was training workshops, held in all regions for the community resource centres that administer the Fine Option and community service order programs.

6. **Programs for Aboriginal People** — During the year the department extended to June 1991 a demonstration project under which the Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council assumes responsibility for community correctional services on seven member reserves.

   Continued emphasis is being placed on recruiting aboriginal staff, particularly for offices and facilities serving a large aboriginal population. Training in cross-cultural awareness is offered to institutional and community staff.

   The federal-provincial Shamattawa Justice Project, begun in June 1989, has continued. The objectives of this three-year demonstration project are to develop systems and programs to increase community awareness of crime and social problems, develop alternative justice programs to respond to these problems, increase community participation in the justice system and develop a co-operation model for federal-provincial-first nation initiatives. Two justice development workers from the reserve were hired and a local justice committee was formed to direct local programs.

   The branch also works with several aboriginal individuals and organizations in providing community correctional services. Six justice committees are operating in aboriginal communities and one serves aboriginals in Winnipeg. Seventeen community participation agreements have been made with band councils or groups and about 45 aboriginal volunteers serve their communities. Open custody beds have been opened in northern Manitoba to make it easier for young aboriginal offenders to keep in touch with their communities and families.

7. **Accountable Management** — In 1990, the branch began an operational review process to assess service efficiency in its offices and custody facilities, in light of policy, procedures and practices. Operational reviews are expected to enhance effectiveness and accountability in the branch.

Youth Correctional Institutions
Sub-appropriation 04-4C

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$8,072,400	220.26	$7,707,900	$364,500
Other Expenditures	1,194,900		1,199,700	(4,800)

1. a) **Illness replacement, Agassiz Youth Centre.**

   b) **Training** — In 1990-91 shift staff at the Agassiz Youth Centre received additional training in special program areas.

   c) **Special Safety and Security** — As the result of the admission of several high risk custody cases to the Agassiz Youth Centre extra intensive staffing coverage was necessary to assure both internal security and community protection.

   d) **Overpopulation** — the 1990-91 average population at the Agassiz Youth Centre was 88.5 residents. This means that high population levels exceeded 100 in this 80 bed capacity facility. During periods of such overpopulation, it was necessary to provide additional staffing in order to maintain safety and security.

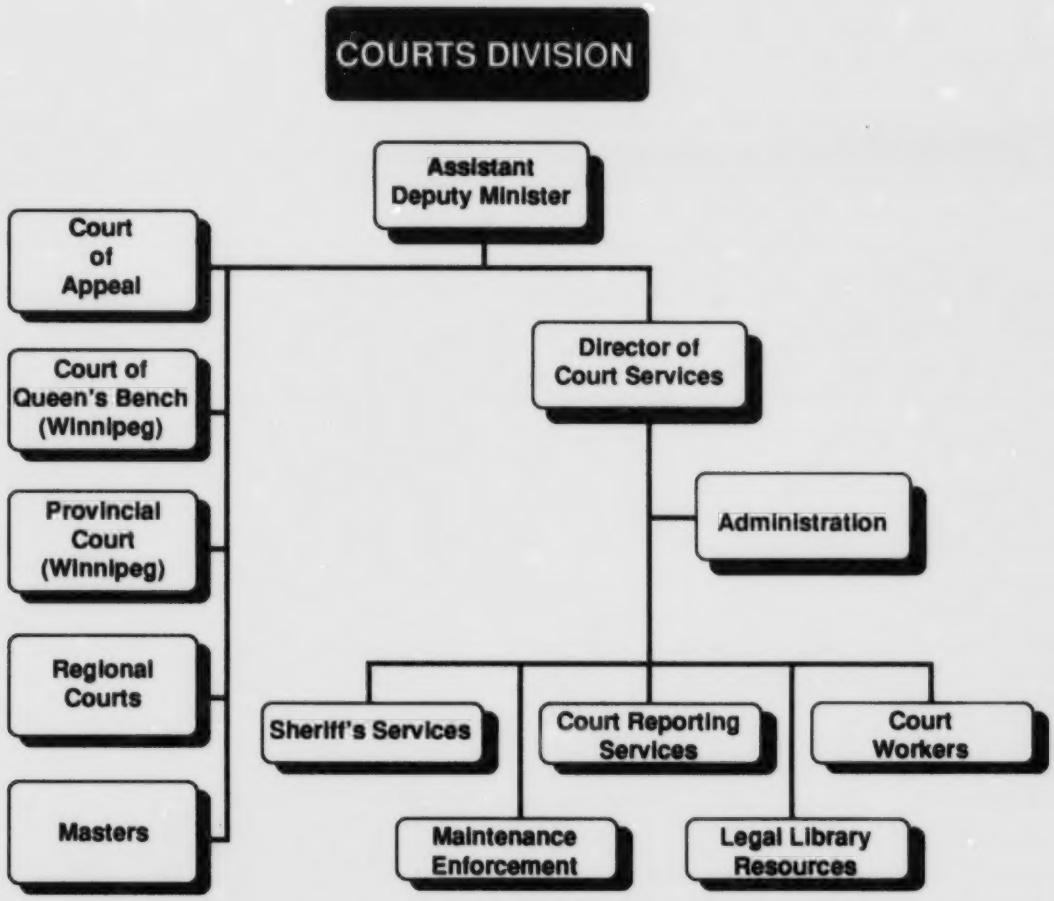
Community Corrections
Sub-appropriation 04-4D

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$5,957,600	160.26	$6,047,400	($89,800)
Other Expenditures	712,000		735,000	(23,000)
Programs	1,692,800		1,625,900	66,900

1. Cost over runs incurred by the Sheriff's Office for youth escorts accounted for this variance. Subsequent to 1990-91 the budget for youth escorts was transferred from this appropriation to the Sheriff's Office in the Court Services Division.

Courts Division

The Courts division is responsible for administering and operating all courts in Manitoba, and the essential services to support them. It comprises several branches and programs: Court of Appeal, Court of Queen's Bench, Winnipeg; Provincial Court, Winnipeg; Regional Courts, Masters, Court Reporting Services, Sheriff's Services, Court Workers, Maintenance Enforcement, Legal Library Resources and Administrative Services.



Court Administration

This branch directs and supports the operation of the division. Its responsibilities include planning, direction, policy, personnel and financial services, system design, design and use of facilities, implementation and evaluation, equipment and supplies, legal research affecting courts, legal forms design and control and French language services.

Facilities Development

New court facilities in Steinbach were officially opened January 21, 1991, incorporating a 50-seat courtroom, expanded facilities for crown attorneys, Legal Aid, public interview, and secure holding space. Manitoba Justice Community Corrections offices have also been included, thereby consolidating the Justice Department's services in Steinbach. A revised feasibility

study incorporating new organizational and financial realities has just been completed for Brandon, and is now under study by the affected departments.

Court Administration
Sub-appropriation 04-5A

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$535,700	13.00	$527,700	$8,000
Other expenditures	65,900		66,700	(800)

Court of Appeal

The Court of Appeal, the highest court in the province, deals in the main with cases heard first by lower courts, boards or commissions. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may also refer any matter to the court for hearing or consideration (normally important and significant issues of special nature or character).

The court comprises the Chief Justice of Manitoba and six other Judges of Appeal, all federally appointed. Cases are usually heard by a panel of three judges, but may be heard by five judges where an important and significant issue is involved. The court office, judges' chambers and courtrooms are located in the Law Courts complex in downtown Winnipeg.

Appeals in **criminal cases** may be taken by either the Minister of Justice (or counsel instructed by him) or the accused against a verdict reached by a lower court. Appeals may be taken against conviction, against sentence or both.

In summary conviction matters (heard first in Provincial Court), an appeal goes to the Court of Queen's Bench, but a further appeal to the Court of Appeal may be taken with leave of that court on a question of law alone.

An appeal in a proceeding in respect of any indictable offence (whether heard first in Provincial Court or Court of Queen's Bench) may be taken in the Court of Appeal.

A party dissatisfied with the decision in a **civil case** heard by a lower court, board or commission may appeal to the Court of Appeal in most cases. In some instances an appeal may be taken only with leave of the court.

Federal Courts—Court of Appeal
Sub-appropriation 04-5B

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$268,000	9.00	$303,100	($35,100)
Other expenditures	49,600		39,900	9,700

Court of Queen's Bench

The Court of Queen's Bench serves the public in criminal, civil, domestic and testamentary matters. It functions both as a court of "first instance," where a case is heard in full for the first time, and as an appeal court for cases previously heard in Provincial Court and Youth Court. It has jurisdiction over both civil and criminal cases, and is unlimited as to either type of case or amount of claim. The court's nine-member family division handles cases concerning issues of family law. Court of Queen's Bench conducts both jury and non-jury trials. Criminal cases are tried by judge alone, or by judge and jury. Companies charged under the Combines Investigation Act (Canada) must be tried by a Court of Queen's Bench judge alone. The court also has jurisdiction over indictable offences that are "electable"—where the accused decides if the case is to be heard in Provincial Court or Court of Queen's Bench.

The Court consists of a Chief Justice, two Associate Chief Justices and 30 other judges, appointed by the federal government. Four of the judges are resident in Brandon, Dauphin and Portage la Prairie.

The **Family Division** was established in 1984 to streamline court procedures by having all family law and child protection matters heard in one court. In 1989 the Division, which had served the Winnipeg and Selkirk areas, was expanded province-wide.

Small Claims Court hears and processes claims for amounts of up to $5,000. Cases are heard by a deputy registrar. Small claims can be made in cases of debt, damage to property, rent arrears, damages to rented premises or breached contracts. The court does not collect money on behalf of complainants, but may issue garnishing orders or writs of execution empowering a sheriff's officer to seize and sell property to satisfy a debt.

The **Probate Branch** deals with applications relating to the settling of estates of deceased persons. The reading and interpretation of a will, approval of the will's directions and appointment of an administrator if the person dies without a will are some of its responsibilities. All processing and handling of cases takes place in Winnipeg, although persons may file their applications in other communities.

The **Orderly Payment of Debts Program**, designed to assist persons who have become overwhelmed by debts, is empowered to take over the administration of debt payments for approved applicants. Through this program, debtors are able to pay their debts without being sued by their creditors.

Court of Queen's Bench support services are co-ordinated in Winnipeg by the Director, and in regional centres by the Director of Regional Courts. Certain deputy registrars can perform marriages, hear small claims and administer oaths, travelling to other areas in their jurisdiction as required.

Federal Courts—Queen's Bench
Sub-appropriation 04-5B

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$2,425,900	81:10	$2,547,800	$($121,900)
Other expenditures	450,400		396,700	53,700

Masters and Registrars in Bankruptcy

Under the jurisdiction of Court of Queen's Bench, masters adjudicate procedural motions in the civil and family divisions, enforce maintenance orders, tax costs and hear various Child and Family Services Act matters. They also adjudicate certain bankruptcy and surrogate court matters, and conduct hearings on matters referred to them by judges of Court of Queen's Bench. The senior master assumes administrative responsibility for the hearing officers who handle Small Claims Court, the screening of enforcement matters and taxation of costs. The decisions of these provincially appointed judicial officers are subject to appeal to a judge.

Federal Courts—Masters
Sub-appropriation 04-5B

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$533,100	10:26	$575,200	($42,100)
Other expenditures	31,600		26,600	5,000

Provincial Court

Provincial Court is the only court in Manitoba to exercise an exclusively "original" jurisdiction, hearing all its cases for the first time but no appeals. In general, less serious offences are tried in Provincial Court. Of all criminal prosecutions in the province, 95% are heard in Provincial Court. Traffic cases, private prosecutions and lesser matters are handled by magistrates and justices of the peace.

Provincial Court contains three divisions: Criminal, Youth and Family. It sits in five sites in Winnipeg and many other locations in the province. Judges of the court are appointed by the provincial government.

The **Criminal Division** handles criminal charges against adults involving summary-conviction offences and some less serious indictable offences, such as assault, theft under $1,000 and obtaining money by false pretences. It is also responsible for conducting preliminary hearings for more serious indictable offences.

Youth Court is responsible for charges under the Young Offenders Act (Canada) brought against young people between the ages of 12 and 17.

The **Family Division** hears family disputes such as child custody and family maintenance, but not divorce. This section of the court operates in most areas of the province, sharing responsibility with Family Division of Court of Queen's Bench, except in Winnipeg, Brandon and district, and Selkirk. Family cases in these areas are heard exclusively in Queen's Bench Family Division.

Under the director, court services are divided into five areas: judicial services, judicial support, court operations, administration and summary conviction court, each under a manager.

Provincial Court
Sub-appropriation 04-5C

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$6,833,600	154:26	$6,935,600	($102,000)
Other expenditures	699,700		636,300	63,400

Court Reporting Services

Court reporters are responsible for providing a verbatim record of the evidence and proceedings in civil and criminal trials. They cover cases in Court of Queen's Bench, Provincial Court and government boards and commissions. They do not report minor traffic cases, cases heard by a limited-jurisdiction magistrate or cases heard in Court of Appeal. Reporters provide transcripts of court proceedings when requested by judges, lawyers or members of the public on a fee-paid basis. Until October 9, 1990 they produced these transcripts on their own time and paid the costs related to producing these transcripts, i.e. paper, typing and photocopying. After October 9, 1990, the Department established the Transcription Services Unit which conveys transcript orders to the reporters, makes the requested number of copies and is responsible for distribution of the transcript and collection of fees. Court Reporters produce transcript during regular hours or on overtime and no longer retain the fees paid for the transcript.

The Chief Court Reporter is in charge of the branch, with two senior reporters to assist with scheduling and supervision. There are 36.5 court reporters in Winnipeg, including the senior positions, and 14.5 in the rest of the province, including a senior court reporter in Brandon-Minnedosa. The branch has a support staff of one secretary.

Court Reporters
Sub-appropriation 04-5D

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$2,022,100	58:04	$2,274,900	($252,800)
Other expenditures	518,200		241,400	276,800

Sheriff's Services

Sheriff's Services is responsible for many and varied duties in both civil and criminal court processes. Among the civil duties are delivering or serving legal documents for all government departments (including Legal Aid and Family Maintenance enforcement) and enforcing various Court of Queen's Bench orders such as writs of seizure, interim orders, attaching orders and court-ordered evictions where a landlord has exhausted all other legal means for removal and possession. Two senior officers in Winnipeg conduct investigations for the Maintenance Enforcement program to locate defaulting spouses and determine their assets and/or ability to pay.

Criminal court duties include subpoenas to witnesses, summoning and assembling jury panels for assizes, jury supervision, management and payment during trials, and maintaining security and order in all levels of court throughout the province. In recent years, prisoner escort has become a major duty in the sheriffs' workload. Prisoners in custody, ranging from young offenders to federal penitentiary inmates, are escorted from institutions and lock-ups to all court appearances and returned. Custody escorts also include patients committed to institutions under The Mental Health Act.

By arrangement with Community and Youth Corrections, sheriffs organize and co-ordinate the transportation and escort of all young offenders in custody to and from court appearances, through the use of casual part-time escort staff. Since The Young Offenders Act became law in 1984, this function has more than tripled in scope and has become a major part of sheriffs' escort co-ordinating duties.

The Chief Sheriff is situated in Winnipeg. Six sheriffs function as sheriff and regional managers in Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas and Thompson.

Sheriff's Services
Sub-appropriation 04-5E

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$2,613,000	86:44	$2,686,400	$ 73,400
Other expenditures	888,700		707,500	(181,200)

Aboriginal Court Worker Program

This branch, formerly known as the Court Communicator Program, changed its name in 1991 on the direction of its Advisory Board to better reflect the program's purpose and objective.

Court workers help aboriginal people develop a better understanding of their rights, interests, privileges, and obligations in relation to the criminal justice system. The court worker's role is to explain the court process to the accused, the nature of the charges involved and the possible outcomes of a court case, and help the person to obtain a lawyer. If an aboriginal person requires assistance in filling out applications for Legal Aid or other benefits, the court worker will assist in that process as well.

Court workers are chosen on the basis of a thorough knowledge of aboriginal culture and the ability to speak aboriginal languages. Most of their work is done outside the courtroom: consulting with clients and their families, contacting clients' lawyers and giving workshops for communities and organizations. They also attend court to provide guidance and support. Court workers have no formal legal training, and do not give legal advice. They are allowed to appear for an accused who has a valid reason for being unable to speak in court and is not represented by a lawyer. The court worker can give the court information about the accused, and circumstances surrounding the offence that might mitigate the acused's guilt.

There are 13 court workers in Manitoba, headed by a director in Winnipeg. They are located in Fort Alexander, Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Priarie, The Pas, Thompson, and Grand Rapids, as well as in Winnipeg. They travel to various locations within their area as required. The program is jointly funded by the provincial and federal governments.

Aboriginal Court Worker Program
Sub-appropriation 04-5F

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$390,300	13:00	$417,400	($27,100)
Other expenditures	96,300		99,000	(2,700)

Maintenance Enforcement

The Maintenance Enforcement program monitors and enforces court orders and separation agreements stipulating maintenance payments. Court orders are automatically forwarded to the program for enrolment. Once enrolled, the orders or "accounts," as they are called, are automatically monitored by the program's computer. The account record reveals missed payments or defaults, and initiates enforcement action as required. Enforcement action may take the form of a summons or a garnishing order against wages, bank accounts and certain federal monies; seizure of personal property, registration of the default arrears in Land Titles or the appointment of a receiver to ensure payment of maintenance.

The program serves all of Manitoba. Outside Winnipeg, enforcement is the responsibility of the regional courts (both Provincial Court and Court of Queen's Bench). In Winnipeg, the program manager oversees a staff of 18, including family maintenance officers, computer operators, accounts officer and administrative support.

An important aspect of the program is its ability to locate people who default on maintenance payments. Two Sheriff's officers assist the program in this responsibility. The Family Maintenance Act provides legal authority to compel government departments or agencies, employers, and private parties to disclose information about the whereabouts of maintenance defaulters. Recent changes to federal legislation give programs such as Maintenance Enforcement access to federal data banks, which greatly enhances the program's locational capacity.

In 1990, the Maintenance Enforcement program received more than $23.6 million in maintenance payments, which were forwarded directly to the appropriate recipients. Of this amount, more than $1.2 million was returned to the Minister of Finance to offset social allowance costs.

Manitoba was the first province to develop a maintenance enforcement program using progressive legislation, computerized monitoring and an administrative enforcement system. It has been used as a model by other provinces in developing their own programs.

Maintenance Enforcement
Sub-appropriation 04-5G

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$594,100	20.00	$605,000	($10,900)
Other expenditures	165,200		170,700	(5,500)

Legal Library Resources

Under the Manager, this branch is responsible for administering the Great Library at 408 York, the Attorney General's Library at 405 Broadway and the regional court house libraries in Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas and Thompson. The branch develops and maintains all departmental program collections and the Court of Appeal/Queen's Bench and Provincial Court judges' libraries. Library materials are purchased for all department offices throughout Manitoba, and advice is given on collection development and maintenance. A perpetual inventory of library subscriptions, law reports, and statutes has provided a framework for resource sharing, purchasing and future planning.

Program objectives are providing effective, current legal information services to the Judiciary, the department, the legal community and the public; needs analysis and purchasing of legal publications; developing and providing automated library systems to improve province-wide access to legal resources; co-operation with other libraries to enhance service quality and rationalize expenditures; and staff training to maintain currency and awareness of legal information sources and research methods.

During 1990/91, nearly 13,000 requests for legal information were handled in the Great Library and Attorney General's Library, and 750 computerized legal research searches were performed. The Manitoba Judgments Database was completed, and indexes all Manitoba judgments received by the Great Library since 1970. Textbook collections in The Pas Courthouse Library were inventoried, an automated file created to add to those of four other library inventories previously completed, and a card catalogue created for local client access to this collection. Policies were developed in 1990/91 for discarding and transferring of library collections; for GST collections in the Great Library; for media relations; and for the Great Library's new debit card photocopying system and province-wide facsimile services to be implemented early in 1991/92.

Legal Library Resources
Sub-appropriation 04-5H

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$321,000	10.00	$350,600	($29,600)
Other expenditures	498,200		333,000	165,200

Regional Courts

This branch, formerly Rural Courts, is responsible for the effective operation of the justice system in all parts of Manitoba outside Winnipeg. Regional Courts includes Provincial Court (Criminal, Family and Youth), Court of Queen's Bench (Criminal, Civil, Small Claims and Family), the Family Maintenance Enforcement Program, non-staff magistrates and justices of the peace. These services are located at 16 court offices in 15 communities, serving 51 circuit court locations and 119 other sites, presided over by a magistrate or justice of the peace.

Regional Courts
Sub-appropriation 04-5J

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$1,824,400	60.00	$1,928,100	$103,700
Other expenditures	549,000		488,200	60,800

Protection of Rights Division

Programs in the Protection of Rights Division protect many individual and property rights granted by the law. The Manitoba Human Rights Commission deals with unlawful discrimination and Legal Aid provides protection of legal rights for those who could not otherwise afford counsel. The Public Trustee manages estates of the deceased and the affairs of the children and the mentally incompetent.

The Land Titles offices and the Personal Property Registry provide for the registration of interests in real property (Land Titles) and other property (Personal Property Registry). Searching for registrations for both kinds of property throughout the province is done through these offices.

Human Rights Commission

The Commission administers the Human Rights Code, which prohibits discrimination in employment, housing, public services and contracts. It receives, investigates and attempts to resolve complaints of unlawful discrimination, failing which it may refer complaints to adjudication. The Commission develops and conducts educational programs designed to eliminate discriminatory practices. It also issues advisory opinions with respect to practices that would contravene the Code if not for exceptions for special programs, bona fide requirements and others. It works to promote understanding of the civil and legal rights of Manitobans and further the principle of equal opportunity in the exercise of those rights.

A board of 13 commissioners, appointed for three-year terms, meets monthly to discuss policy, activities and the disposition of cases. A staff of 24.5, located in Winnipeg, The Pas and Brandon, receive an average of about 5,000 intake contacts a year. Of these, an average of just 300 are investigated as formal complaints.

1990 marked the 20th Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Human Rights Act in Manitoba. When the Act came into force in August of 1970, Manitoba became the fifth Canadian jurisdiction to adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation and to establish a Human Rights Commission.

In mid-year the Commission incorporated the disclosure of the investigative reports into its complaint procedures. The report, which is prepared by staff and contains a summary of the evidence and a recommendation for disposition of the complaint, is provided to the parties for review before being submitted to the board of Commissioners. Should either party wish to provide any further information with respect to the complaint, he or she may do so in writing and this submission will be presented to the Commissioners along with the report.

Continuing with the program of preventative education, educational workshops were provided to government departments, private businesses, and unions, in many instances bringing about changes to the policies and practices of those organizations.

The Commission continues to provide resource publications to business and, in 1990 a revised version of the Housing Guidelines was approved for publication.

Educational activities during 1990 included 165 speaking and consultative engagements. Consultation to business increased from 4 in 1989 to 15 in 1990. This reflected the Commission's priority to provide consultative and preventative services to the business sector.

The Commission continued to promote Human Rights in the Schools and placed an Inventory of Human Rights Teaching materials in each junior and senior high school in the province.

Ten applications for Advisory Opinions were received during 1990. The Commission issued opinions in 7 cases and declined to give opinions in 3, and 32 requests were outstanding at year-end.

Human Rights Commission
Sub-appropriation 04-6A

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$940,500	24.26	$948,700	($ 8,200)
Other expenditures	253,500		277,800	(24,300)

Manitoba Legal Aid

Legal Aid provides legal services to individuals, groups, and organizations who could not otherwise afford the services of a lawyer. It provides representation in all serious criminal and most civil matters. It also has an outreach program, which includes working with senior citizens, youth, low-income groups, and other organizations.

The staff of 91, including 30 full-time lawyers, operates from nine offices throughout Manitoba. There are five offices in Winnipeg (including one at the University of Manitoba) and community law centres in Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas and Thompson. A board of directors sets policy and hears appeals of those who have been turned down in their requests for legal assistance.

Legal Aid also maintains a panel of approximately 900 private lawyers who take on legal aid cases.

During the year ending March 31, 1991, approximately 67,000 Manitobans used Legal Aid services. 25,000 obtained formal representation (15,000 in criminal and youth matters, and 10,000 in civil matters), 16,000 obtained information and advice, and 26,000 were assisted by duty counsel. Private lawyers handled 71% of the formal representation, with staff handling the remainder. Well over half of the people who received formal representation were recipients of social assistance, or had incomes that would have made them eligible for social assistance.

The board of directors considered 195 refusal appeals, resulting in 44 people being granted certificates. It heard 151 taxation appeals and granted 85 some increase over the original taxation.

Manitoba Legal Aid
Sub-appropriation 04-6B

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$3,686,100	91:00	$3,637,700	$ 48,400
Other expenditures	7,141,200		6,838,700	302,500

The Public Trustee

The office of the Public Trustee functions under the provisions of The Public Trustee Act, with its own lawyers, accountants, inspectors and officers. It produces an annual report detailing its yearly activities. The office is divided into Client Administration, Deceased Estates and Trusts, Legal, Accounting and Administrative sections. Each section has a Manager, who reports to the Public Trustee.

The Public Trustee acts as:

- Committee of the person and estate of persons in institutions or in the community who by reason of mental illness or mental disability are incapable of managing their own affairs.
- Official administrator and administers the estates of persons who on death have left no one in Manitoba capable or willing to administer their estates.
- Official guardian of the estates of minors and their legal representative as litigation guardian where required.

The Office has approximately 6,500 active files. As of March 31, 1991, approximately $120.1 million was being held in trust by the office. The demand for the services of the Public Trustee is increasing rapidly.

Public Trustee
Sub-appropriation 04-6C

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$2,316,200	63:36	$2,239,100	$ 77,100[1]
Other expenditures	673,000		503,500	169,500[2]

1. The variance in salaries resulted from severance payments made during the year to employees who retired.
2. The variance in other expenditures resulted primarily from higher than anticipated processing charges for the operation of the new computer system installed in the office of the Public Trustee in May, 1990.

Land Titles

In Manitoba, land may be held under The Real Property Act (the "New System" or Torrens System) where title is guaranted or under The Registry Act (the "Old System") where the Land Titles Office does not issue or guarantee title but merely maintains a register showing particulars of instruments deposited affecting particular land. Documents transferring title to land or creating or affecting interests in land such as mortgages, caveats, liens or discharges thereof are registered in the Land Titles office serving the Land Titles district in which the land affected is located. Mortgage sale and foreclosure proceedings, tax sale redemptions and applications to bring land under The Real Property Act are also processed in Land Titles offices. The records in each office, including titles, registered documents, survey plans and Old System abstracts are available for search by the public.

The Registrar General, located in Winnipeg, the senior lawyer and official of the Manitoba Land Titles System, recommends legislations and regulations to The Real Property Act and related Acts, makes and enforces rules of practice and exercises general supervision over all district offices. District Land Titles offices are located in Winnipeg, Brandon, Dauphin, Morden, Neepawa and Portage la Prairie. Each office, except Morden, is headed by a District Registrar who is a lawyer. The Winnipeg Land Titles Office has three Deputy District Registrars who are also lawyers. The District Registrar for the Portage la Prairie Land Titles Office and a Deputy District Registrar from the Winnipeg Office alternately attend at the Morden Office once a week.

The Surveys Branch, which performs plan examination and registration, is located in Winnipeg. The Branch is headed by the Examiner of Surveys who is a Manitoba Land Surveyor.

In 1990-91, approximately 156,600 documents were registered throughout the Province and approximately 230,000 requests for photocopies, certified copies and searches were fulfilled. Total Land Titles revenue in 1990-91 was $13,981,110, approximately 84 per cent coming from the Winnipeg Land Titles Office. Approximately 75 per cent of the documents were registered in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office. Document registration processing time continued to improve in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office, averaging 11.35 calendar days for transfers affecting paper titles, compared to an average of 12.73 calendar days in 1989-90 and averaging 6.62 calendar days for transfers affecting electronic titles, compared to an average of 6.88 calendar days in 1989-90. The document registration processing time in the other five land titles offices averaged two to four working days, unchanged from 1989-90.

Conversion of paper titles to electronic form continued in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office. As of March 31, 1991, approximately 137,600 paper titles had been converted, representing approximately 38 per cent of the estimated number of paper titles existing when computerization commenced in March, 1988. As of March 31, 1991, approximately 50 per cent of all instruments registered in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office affect an electronic title.

Land Titles
Sub-appropriation 04-6D

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$5,133,600	157:00	$5,253,000	($119,400)[1]
Other expenditures	1,048,100		1,084,000	(35,900)[2]

1. The progress with computerization of the Winnipeg Land Titles Office combined with lower volumes of registration resulted in a significant reduction (approximately $119,000) in overtime expenditures.
2. The actual cost of data processing charges and supplies was also slightly lower than estimated.

Personal Property Registry

This branch provides a central registry for the recording of interests in property other than real property. Virtually any article can be registered, as long as there is a financial obligation attached; cars are the most common item. The recording of property makes it possible for a person planning to buy an item to check first with the registry before making the purchase, to ensure there are no outstanding liens or other restrictions against it.

The registry handled approximately 276,000 registration transactions in 1990-91 in its fully automated system. A fee of $10 is charged for each registration, which is valid for three years. All records are current within two business days: i.e. all registrations received on any business day will be entered into the computer by the end of the next day.

In addition to the registrations, 196,000 lien checks and searches were performed during the year. The cost of an uncertified search is $4, and for a printed copy of the search results the cost is $10.

A special payment set-up is available for heavy users, such as banks, credit unions and law firms. Four telephone operators staff the phone all day to perform searches. The fees for the searches are taken from a special payment-in-advance fund set up by user institutions with the registry.

In 1990-91 the branch took in more than $2.5 million in revenue, a surplus of $1.5 million over expenditures. There were no successful claims for compensation against the registrar for inaccurate information during the fiscal year.

The registry is looking at submissions and recommendations for amending The Personal Property Security Act. One proposal is to offer a variable term of registration, as opposed to the present automatic three-year duration.

Personal Property Registry
Sub-appropriation 04-6E

	Actual 1990-91	SY	Estimate 1990-91	Variance over (under)
Salaries	$555,800	19:26	$569,200	($13,400)
Other expenditures	491,000		560,100	(69,100)[1]

1. Deferral of acquisition of a new data entry system resulted in lower actual 1990-91 expenditures than the estimated figure.

Department of Justice

Reconciliation Statement of Printed Vote

DETAILS	1990-91
1990-91 MAIN ESTIMATES	$152,230,600
— Canada-Manitoba Enabling Vote	0
— General Salary Increase	0
1990-91 ESTIMATE	**$152,230,600**

Department of Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1991 with comparative figures for the previous year

Appropriation		1990-91 Estimate	1990-91 Actual	1989-90 Actual	Variance 1989-90/ 1990-91	Variance Expl. No.
04-1	**Administration and Finance**					
(a)	Minister's Salary	20,600	20,500	20,500	0.0	
(b)	Executive Support					
	Salaries	284,200	311,300	310,100	1,200	
	Other	72,900	62,700	154,500	(91,800)	1
(c)	Research & Development					
	Salaries	162,100	157,000	159,900	(2,900)	
	Other	110,600	156,800	311,700	(154,900)	2
(d)	Administration and Finance					
	Salaries	925,000	854,500	766,100	88,400	
	Other	129,200	137,600	127,800	9,800	
(e)	Human Resource Services					
	Salaries	540,500	517,800	446,500	71,300	
	Other	35,700	49,800	63,700	(13,900)	
(f)	Computer Services					
	Salaries	646,300	649,700	549,200	100,500	
	Other	396,400	358,800	286,500	72,300	3
(g)	Communications					
	Salaries	94,400	95,800	95,400	400	
	Other	40,000	25,000	45,500	(20,500)	4
(h)	The Aboriginal Justice Inquiry					
	Salaries	178,600	181,700	305,000	(123,300)	5
	Other	420,400	414,900	1,055,700	(640,800)	6
	Total 04-1	4,056,900	3,993,900	4,698,100	(704,200)	

1. *Executive Support - Reduction in Executive travel due to completion of the Meech Lake Constitutional Reform negotiation process in Ottawa.*

2. *Research and Development - Funding of $150,000 had been approved for the Meech Lake Task Force on Constitutional Reform as a one time cost. The Project was completed in 1989-90 and funding was reduced accordingly in 1990-91.*

3. *Computer Services - Additional funding had been provided in 1990-91 to cover the development cost related to the Public Trustee, trust account computer system.*

4. *Communications - Reduction in operating costs were due primarily to the discontinuation of the departmental internal news letter and several other smaller internal communications projects as a cost reduction measure.*

5. & 6. *The Aboriginal Justice Inquiry - The reduction in expenditures were due to the completion of the public hearing phase of the inquiry which reduced the 1990-91 total expenditures of the Inquiry by some $764,100. Funding was provided in 1990-91 to research, assess and define the constitutional and legal implications of the Inquiry's findings and prepare the details for the final report.*

Department of Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1991 with comparative figures for the previous year

Appropriation	1990-91 Estimate	1990-91 Actual	1989-90 Actual	Variance 1989-90/ 1990-91	Variance Expl. No.
04-2 Public Prosecutions					
(a) Public Prosecutions					
Salaries	4,848,100	4,805,300	4,525,600	279,700	7
Other	1,297,500	1,650,700	1,493,900	156,800	
(b) Office of the Chief Medical Examiner					
Salaries	224,800	222,000	228,200	(6,200)	
Other	791,600	875,800	827,500	48,300	
(c) Board of Review					
Salaries	33,600	33,600	31,400	2,200	
Other	11,000	147,000	11,400	3,300	8
d) Provincial Policing	43,041,100	43,160,200	37,449,600	5,710,600	9
e) Law Enforcement Administration					
Salaries	285,500	269,700	244,900	24,800	
Other	195,200	201,100	201,500	(400)	
f) Manitoba Police Commission					
Salaries	117,800	120,000	114,500	5,500	
Other	76,300	48,700	68,200	(19,500)	10
g) Law Enforcement Review Agency					
Salaries	81,900	76,200	72,200	4,000	
Other	26,800	17,500	23,900	(6,400)	
h) Criminal Injuries Compensation Board	2,066,000	1,955,500	1,931,700	23,800	
Total 04-2	53,097,200	53,451,000	47,224,500	6,226,500	
04-3 Legal Services					
(a) Administration and Special Programs					
Salaries	110,800	122,300	108,500	13,800	
Other	42,000	40,500	112,700	(72,200)	11

7. *Public Prosecutions - The variance of $279,700 is attributed to the additional staffing acquired for the family violence initiative; plus the general salary increase provided for all staff and the retroactive back pay for the Crown Attorneys under the new M.A.C.A. agreement.*

8. *Board of Review - Variance attributed to the heavy workload of the Review Board and the additional meetings required to control the backlog of reviews.*

9. *Provincial Policing - Additional funding was required to provide for the increase in R.C.M.P. policing costs under the standing provincial policing agreement. Increased costs were due to increased R.C.M.P. constable salaries and general operating cost increases.*

10. *Manitoba Police Commission - variance due to slowdown in undertaking of certain projects due to the late approval of the 1990-91 budget.*

11. *Administration and Special Programs - Reduction due to the completion of the commitment for the anti-apartheid grant. In 1986-87 the Attorney-General of the day committed to redirect the proceeds from the sale of South African wines to support Anti-Apartheid groups. The final payment of this commitment was made in 1989-90, therefore this is reflected in a reduction to the operating costs in 1990-91.*

Department of Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1991 with comparative figures for the previous year

Appropriation		1990-91 Estimate	1990-91 Actual	1989-90 Actual	Variance 1989-90/ 1990-91	Variance Expl. No.
(b)	Civil Legal Services					
	Salaries	1,704,600	1,678,500	1,744,100	(65,600)	
	Other	134,700	120,000	112,500	7,500	
(c)	Legislative Counsel					
	Salaries	1,273,200	1,236,200	1,244,600	(8,400))	
	Other	412,800	326,300	301,00	25,300	
(d)	Manitoba Law Reform Commission					
	Salaries	252,800	233,600	215,400	18,200	
	Other	126,300	126,300	83,900	42,400	12
(e)	Family Law					
	Salaries	388,300	398,800	345,900	52,900	
	Other	51,300	48,800	69,800	(21,000)	13
(f)	Constitutional Law					
	Salaries	406,700	371,100	324,100	47,000	
	Other	87,300	150,000	147,400	2,600	
	Total 04-3	4,990,800	4,852,400	4,809,900	42,500	
04-4	**Corrections**					
(a)	Administration					
	Salaries	510,300	382,400	310,500	71,900	
	Other	170,900	156,300	121,100	35,200	14
(b)	Adult Corrections					
	Salaries	22,280,900	24,080,800	22,680,800	1,400,000	15
	Other	5,130,700	5,247,300	5,187,200	60,100	
	External Agencies	557,000	544,700	521,200	23,500	
	Recoverable from other appropriations	(170,700)	(167,300)	(161,300)	(6,000)	

12. Manitoba Law Reform Commission - *Additional funding has been provided in 1990-91 for the hiring of legal consultants on a contract basis to assist the commission in a number of law reform initiatives.*

13. Family Law - *The variance is due to the reduction of one time funding provided in 1989-90 for the purchase of computer and workstation for abuse registry.*

14. Administration - *Variance is attributed to the additional costs associated with the development and implementation of the inmate registry system across the province.*

15. Adult Corrections - *The variance in salaries are attributed largely to the 7% increase in the general population of persons held in custody in the 1990-91 fiscal year. The additional salary requirements include: workplace health and safety escalator clause ($750.0); long term sick and disability payouts ($390.0); staff training leave payouts $(280.0); additional overtime due to under-staffing at Milner Ridge ($300.0); and Worker's Compensation increased payouts ($201.5)*

Department of Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1991 with comparative figures for the previous year

Appropriation		1990-91 Estimate	1990-91 Actual	1989-90 Actual	Variance 1989-90/ 1990-91	Variance Expl. No.
(c)	Correctional Youth Centres					
	Salaries	7,707,900	8,072,400	7,525,200	547,200	16
	Other	1,199,700	1,194,900	1,156,000	38,900	
(d)	Community Corrections					
	Salaries	6,047,400	5,957,600	5,981,900	(24,300)	
	Operating	735,000	712,000	772,100	(60,100)	
	Programs	1,625,900	1,692,800	1,535,700	157,100	
	Total 04-7	45,795,000	47,873,900	45,630,400	2,243,500	
04-5	**Court Services**					
(a)	Court Administration					
	Salaries	527,700	535,700	495,300	40,400	
	Other	66,700	65,900	61,700	4,200	
(b)	Court of Appeal and Court of Queen's Bench (Winnipeg)					
	Salaries	3,447,200	3,245,000	3,188,900	56,100	
	Other	463,200	531,600	490,800	40,800	
(c)	Provincial Court (Winnipeg)					
	Salaries	6,935,600	6,833,600	6,330,100	503,500	17
	Other	636,300	699,700	690,900	8,800	
(d)	Court Reporters					
	Salaries	2,274,900	2,022,100	2,059,300	(37,200)	
	Other	241,400	518,200	287,100	231,100	18
(e)	Sheriffs					
	Salaries	2,686,400	2,613,000	2,560,300	52,700	
	Other	707,500	888,700	772,700	116,000	
(f)	Court Communicators					
	Salaries	417,400	390,300	398,500	(8,200)	
	Other	99,000	96,300	91,700	4,600	
(g)	Maintenance Enforcement					
	Salaries	605,000	594,100	597,000	(2,900)	
	Other	170,700	165,300	165,300	(100)	
(h)	Legal Library Services					
	Salaries	350,600	321,000	306,600	14,400	
	Other	333,000	498,200	480,000	18,200	

16. *Youth Correctional Centres - The variance in salaries are attributed largely to the 5% increase in general population at the MYC and Agassiz institutions; plus the additional requirement at Agassiz for special one-to-one assignments and an additional four night staff to meet health and safety requirement. Additional staffing was required at MYC to assist in reducing overtime and labour unrest.*

17. *Provincial Court - Variance is due primarily to the addition of five term magistrates positions to provide a twenty-four hour bail hearing service at the Provincial Remand Centre in Winnipeg. The twenty-four hour service is to assist in controlling the Remand Centre population which has increased by 10% over last year.*

18. *Court Reporters - Variance is associated with reducing the backlog in court proceeding transcripts.*

Department of Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1991 with comparative figures for the previous year

Appropriation	1990-91 Estimate	1990-91 Actual	1989-90 Actual	Variance 1989-90/ 1990-91	Variance Expl. No.
(j) Regional Courts					
Salaries	1,928,100	1,824,400	1,750,600	73,800	
Other	488,200	549,000	525,100	23,900	
Total 04-5	22,378,900	22,392,000	21,251,900	1,140,100	
04-6 Protection of Individual and Property Rights					
(a) Human Rights Commission					
Salaries	948,700	940,500	896,100	44,400	
Other	277,800	253,500	241,500	12,000	
(b) Manitoba Legal Aid					
Salaries	3,637,700	3,686,100	3,651,600	34,500	
Other	6,838,700	7,141,200	7,090,300	50,900	
(c) Public Trustee					
Salaries	2,239,100	2,316,200	2,135,600	180,600	
Other	503,500	673,000	1,351,600	(678,600)	19
(d) Land Titles					
Salaries	5,253,000	5,133,600	5,155,700	(22,100)	
Other	1,084,000	1,048,100	1,149,700	(101,600)	
(e) Personal Property Registry					
Salaries	569,200	555,800	529,500	26,300	
Other	560,100	491,000	474,000	17,000	
Total 04-6	21,911,800	22,239,000	22,675,600	(436,600)	
04-8 Statuatory Payment (Judgements)	0	600	3,800	(3,200)	
DEPARTMENTAL TOTAL	**152,230,600**	**154,802,800**	**146,294,200**	**8,508,600**	

19. Public Trustee - Variance due to the reduction of one-time-costs provided over the last two fiscal years for the development and implementation of the Public Trustee, automated trust accounting system.

Department of Justice
Revenue Summary by Source
for the year ending March 31, 1991 with comparative figures for the previous year

ACTUAL 1989-90	ACTUAL 1990-91	Increase (Decrease)	Expl. Number	SOURCE	1990-91 ACTUAL	1990-91 ESTIMATE	VARIANCE	Expl. Number
				CURRENT OPERATING PROGRAMS				
				TAXATION				
9,440,800	8,998,400	(442,400)	1	a. Land Transfer Tax	8,998,400	7,950,000	1,048,400	1
9,440,800	**8,998,400**	**(442,400)**		**Sub-total**	**8,998,400**	**7,950,000**	**1,048,400**	
				OTHER REVENUE				
4,111,500	4073,700	(37,800)		a. Law Fees	4,073,700	4,155,400	(81,700)	
5,618,500	5,961,100	342,600	2	b. Fines and Costs	5,961,100	6,157,000	(195,900)	
5,620,800	4,930,600	(690,200)	3	c. Land Title Fees	4,930,600	7,070,000	(2,139,400)	2
1,540,700	1,714,700	174,000		d. Municipalities Shared Cost Receipts	1,714,700	1,694,700	20,000	
2,514,100	2,563,000	48,900		e. Personal Property Registry	2,563,000	2,575,000	(12,000)	
3,215,000	3,621,500	406,500	4	f. Public Trustee	3,621,500	3,937,900	(316,400)	3
1,755,800	1,528,200	(227,600)		g. Sundry Revenue	1,528,200	1,772,100	(243,900)	4
24,376,400	**24,392,800**	**16,400**		**Sub-total**	**24,392,800**	**27,362,100**	**2,969,300)**	
				GOVERNMENT OF CANADA				
255,800	253,300	(2,500)		a. Court Communicator Program	253,300	258,000	(4,700)	
379,000	380,600	1,600		b. Canada/Manitoba Criminal Injuries Compensation Board	380,600	375,000	5,600	
500,000	437,000	(63,000)		c. French Language Statue Translation	437,000	300,000	137,000	5
240,300	247,600	7,300		d. Federal Gun Control Agreement	247,600	266,000	(18,400)	
5,170,800	5,174,900	4,100		e. Canada/Manitoba Legal Aid Agreement	5,174,900	5,105,000	69,900	
6,228,500	5,674,900	(553,600)	5	f. Young Offenders Act	5,674,900	5,800,000	(125,100)	
129,400	75,400	54,000)		g. Sundry Federal Cost-shared Project Agreements	75,400	0	75,400	6
12,903,800	**12,243,700**	**(660,100)**		**Sub-total**	**12,243,700**	**12,104,000**	**139,700**	
46,721,000	**45,634,900**	**(1,086,100)**		**TOTAL REVENUE**	**45,634,900**	**47,416,100**	**(1,781,200)**	

Summary

Explanation of Major Revenue Variances for the Year ended March 31, 1991

1990-91 Actuals vs. 1989-90 Actuals — Variance

1. **LAND TRANSFER TAX** (442,400)
   The decrease is due to a decline in the real estate market and property prices due to the economy. The shortfall in revenue is reflective of a reduction in the number of transactions processed related to land transfers or purchases in 1990-91.

2. **FINES AND COSTS** 342,600
   The increase in revenue is attributed to greater enforcement of the collection of outstanding fines.

3. **LAND TITLES FEES** (690,200)
   The decrease is attributed to a slowdown in the real estate market and the lower property prices due to the economy. The shortfall is reflective of the reduced number of transactions processed related to the mortgage registration activity in the purchase and sale of real property.

4. **PUBLIC TRUSTEE** 406,500
   The increase of 406,500 reflects the $5.00 rate increase in fees per registrations.

5. **THE YOUNG OFFENDERS ACT** (553,600)
   In 1990-91 the Federal Government capped the cost sharing agreements with the provinces for services provided to young offenders under the Act, at the 1988-89 funding level. This created a reduction of 553,600 in the 1990-91 revenue to the Province.

1990-91 Actuals vs. 1990-91 Main Estimates

1. **LAND TRANSFER TAX** 1,048,400
   The increase in the Land Transfer Tax was due primarily to two very large transfers of land occurring in May and June of 1990.

2. **LAND TRANSFER FEES** (2,139,400)
   The revenue shortfall is attributed to the slowdown in the real estate market and lower property prices due to the economy. The shortfall is reflective of the reduced number of transactions processed related to real estate activities.

3. **PUBLIC TRUSTEE** (316,400)
   Reflects an over-statement of the revenue anticipated from a rate increase in fees charge for certain types of services. Revenue had been overstated as asset growth did not materialize to support the level estimated due to lower interest rates.

4. **REVENUE SUNDRY** (243,900)
   Revenue shortfall due to late receipt of the Manitoba Law Society - Library grant and the payment for policing services at Sundance, Manitoba. The 1990-91 grant and payment for policing services were not received until early May 1991 therefore will be included in the 1991-92 fiscal year annual report revenue statement.

5. **FRENCH LANGUAGE STATUTE TRANSLATION** 137,000
   The increase in revenues is due to the higher volume of statutes translated in the 1990-91 fiscal year. The funding agreement ends in 1991-92.

6. **SUNDRY FEDERAL COST-SHARED PROJECTS** 75,400
   The federal Government agreed to fund the new Provincial Access Assistance Program on a pilot basis. The excess revenue reflects their payment to the commitment which had not been included in the departmental estimates.

Historical Information

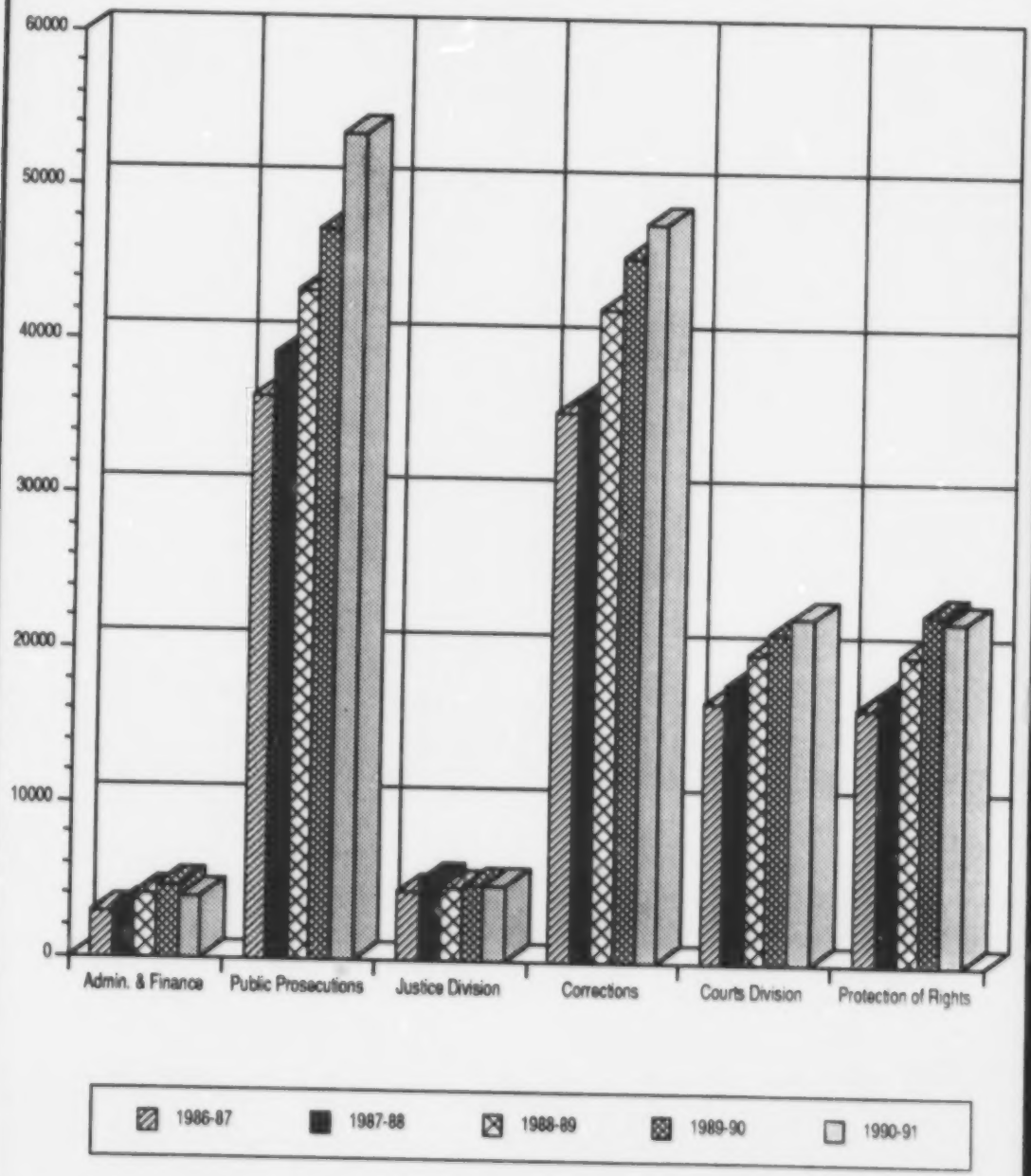
Department of Justice
Five-Year Expenditure and Staffing Summary by Appropriation ($000)
For Years Ending March 31, 1987 - March 31, 1991

Appropriation	1986 - 87 ACTUAL		1987 - 88 ACTUAL		1988 - 89 ACTUAL		1989 - 90 ACTUAL		1990-91 ACTUAL	
	SY	$	SY	$	SY	$	SY	$	SY	$
04-1 Administration & Finance	62:20	2,925.6	68:33	3,143.6	72:25	4,058.2	76:11	4,698.1	74:07	3,993.9
04-2 Public Prosecutions	101:00	36,328.0	104:00	39,221.4	104:49	43,336.7	113:26	47,224.5	112:26	53,451.0
04-3 Justice Division	80:00	4,310.7	89:39	5,042.0	80:38	4,720.7	80:13	4,804.9	78:13	4,852.4
04-4 Corrections	869:00	35,518.8	996:00	36,458.0	969:12	42,190.8	1,002:26	45,630.4	1,007:26	47,873.9
04-5 Courts Division	465:46	16,803.4	488:32	17,934.3	470:08	19,994.6	511:06	21,251.9	516:06	22,392.0
04-6 Protection of Rights	327:36	16,482.3	345:04	17,469.8	343:20	19,966.1	359:36	22,675.6	355:36	22,239.0
04-8 Statutory Payments								3.8		0.6
Total	**1,905:50**	**112,368.8**	**2,092:84**	**119,269.1**	**2,040:48**	**134,267.1**	**2,143:14**	**146,294.2**	**2,144:10**	**154,802.8**

NOTE: Figures have been reorganized to the 1990-1991 structure.

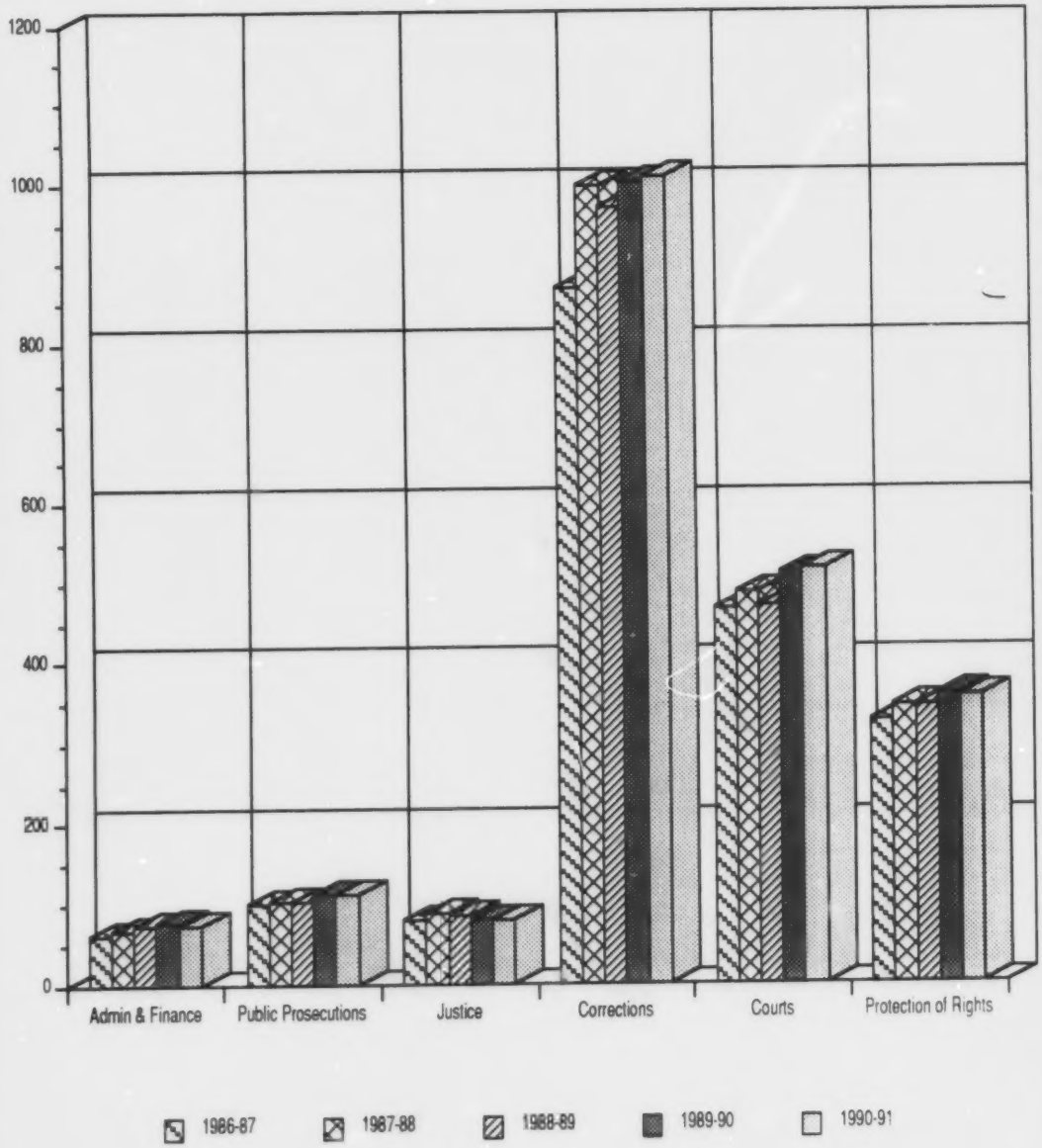
MANITOBA JUSTICE
1990-91

Five Year Expenditure History by Operating Divisions



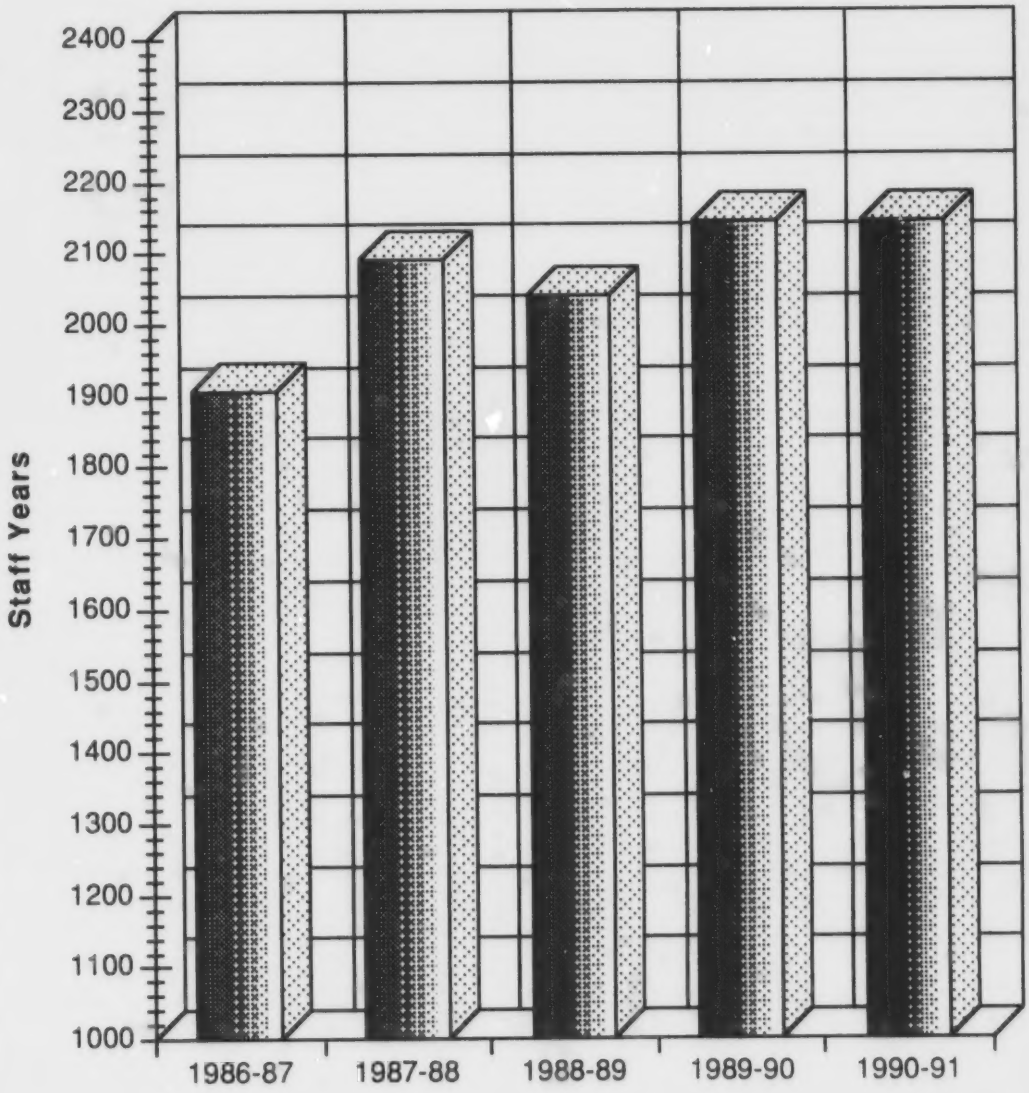
MANITOBA JUSTICE
1990-91

Five Year Staffing History
by Operating Divisions



MANITOBA JUSTICE
1990-91

Five Year Staffing History
by Departmental Allocation



Preface—Corrections Statistical Tables

The statistical tables for Corrections division for 1989-90 underwent major improvements in material covered, time period covered, consistency and ability to present information for trend analysis.

In previous years, the data sources for the Corrections tables in annual reports were drawn almost entirely from manual aggregate counting methods in the field. Branches and offices had individual ways of gathering information, resulting in significant differences in factors included and excluded, comparability, layout and style. Furthermore, Corrections has changed departmental affiliations several times in its history. Pending automated system improvements, decisions were made every year to continue submitting statistical tables unchanged from their inception, in order to achieve consistency from year to year.

However, improvements in computer equipment and programs have resulted in much greater consistency in the data methods used throughout Corrections, enhancing the range and quality of material that can be reported from the programs in the division. At the same time, the division has moved toward a more integrated approach to programs and organization, including a commitment to more automation to improve the decision-making process. Both of these factors are reflected in the quantity and quality of information presented in the Corrections statistical tables.

In the tables that follow, information is presented for five-year periods wherever possible. This format will become the norm over the next one or two years, as new reporting systems evolve in Community and Youth Corrections.

A number of new Corrections tables have been introduced in this Annual Report. Some tables from previous years have been discontinued and others have been revised. Some tables retain the earlier format of calendar-year statistics, but others have been changed to 1990-91 fiscal year, and the goal for 1991-92 will be exclusively fiscal-year reporting periods.

One fundamental change from past years will be found in the tables for admissions to adult correctional institutions. Automated tracking has made possible separate counting of transfers between institutions and eliminated double-counting of transferred inmates. These changes are reflected (and explained) in Table 21. Admission counts have been removed from the Community and Youth tables because double-counting cannot be eliminated, but will be restored when automated counting is introduced in this branch.

Table 1
COMMUNITY AND YOUTH CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
Remand Detention (pre-trial) Admissions, 1986 to 1990, Manitoba Youth Centre*

SEX	NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED				
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Male	2,242	2,182	2,170	2,002	2,096
Female	465	502	488	490	498
Total	**2,707**	**2,684**	**2,658**	**2,492**	**2,594**

** Kenaston Centre, at MYC, primary location for holding unsentenced offenders.*

Table 2
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION, YOUTH CUSTODY, 1986-87 TO 1990-91*

CUSTODY TYPE	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION				
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Secure	95.7	88.4	78.7	84.6	86.2
Open	126.9	119.3	112.0	93.1	98.7
SENTENCED TOTAL	222.6	207.7	190.7	177.7	184.9
Remand Detention (pre-trial)	78.1	89.6	89.6	75.6	75.0
ALL TYPES OF CUSTODY	**300.7**	**297.3**	**280.3**	**253.3**	**260.0**

** Incorporates data from Manitoba Youth Centre, Agassiz Youth Centre and private open custody homes.*

Table 3
PRESENTENCE REPORTS PREPARED FOR COURTS, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Winnipeg:					
Youth court	828	709	570	557	505
Adult court	363	468	494	550	588
Sub-total	**1,191**	**1,177**	**1,064**	**1,107**	**1,093**
Other Regions:					
Youth court	723	921	806	766	707
Adult court	505	578	588	540	648
Sub-total	**1,228**	**1,499**	**1,394**	**1,306**	**1,355**
Province:					
Youth court	1,551	1,630	1,376	1,323	1,212
Adult court	868	1,046	1,082	1,090	1,236
TOTAL	**2,419**	**2,676**	**2,458**	**2,413**	**2,448**

Table 4
COMMUNITY SUPERVISION CASES OPENED 1986-90
(excludes CSO and Open Custody)

CASE TYPE	YEAR ADMITTED				
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
YOUTH					
Interim release (bail supervision)	92	212	143	114	166
Probation	943	1,175	1,097	1,135	1,124
YOUTH TOTAL	**1,035**	**1,387**	**1,240**	**1,249**	**1,290**
ADULT					
Interim release (bail supervision)	795	965	1,243	1,179	828
Probation	1,519	1,841	2,123	2,421	2,857
In prison, with probation to follow	613	699	590	683	810
ADULT TOTAL	**2,927**	**3,505**	**3,956**	**4,283**	**4,495**
TOTAL COMMUNITY CASE ADMISSIONS	**3,962**	**4,892**	**5,196**	**5,532**	**5,785**

Table 5
AVERAGE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION CASELOADS 1986-90
(excludes CSO and Open Custody)

CASE TYPE	AVERAGE MONTH-END CASELOAD				
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
YOUTH					
Interim release (bail supervision)	22	77	73	47	56
Probation	1,186	1,371	1,448	1,395	1,394
YOUTH TOTAL	**1,208**	**1,448**	**1,521**	**1,442**	**1,450**
ADULT					
Interim release (bail supervision)	420	642	691	627	434
Probation	2,286	2,743	3,200	3,424	3,942
In prison, with probation to follow	356	337	394	410	519
ADULT TOTAL	**3,062**	**3,722**	**4,285**	**4,461**	**4,895**
TOTAL COMMUNITY CASES*	**4,370**	**5,170**	**5,806**	**5,903**	**6,345**

** Calculations are computed month-end averages for the year with the exception of 1988 and earlier. These were based on year-end case counts.*

Table 6
CRIMINAL REINVOLVEMENT WHILE ON PROBATION, 1986-90
(Adults)

Detail of Outcome	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Reinvolvement:					
1. Sentenced to prison	126	126	107	179	161
2. Sentenced-no prison	129	112	123	130	138
3. Result unknown	257	254	263	324	394
Sub-Total	512	492	493	633	693
Successful:					
1. Technical violations, no charges	90	118	150	168	207
2. Full compliance	922	862	982	1,309	1,446
Sub-total	1,012	980	1,132	1,477	1,653
PER CENT SUCCESS	66	67	70	70	70
TOTAL	1,524	1,472	1,625	2,110	2,346

Table 7
MANITOBA PROBATION TRENDS
Year End Caseload Counts

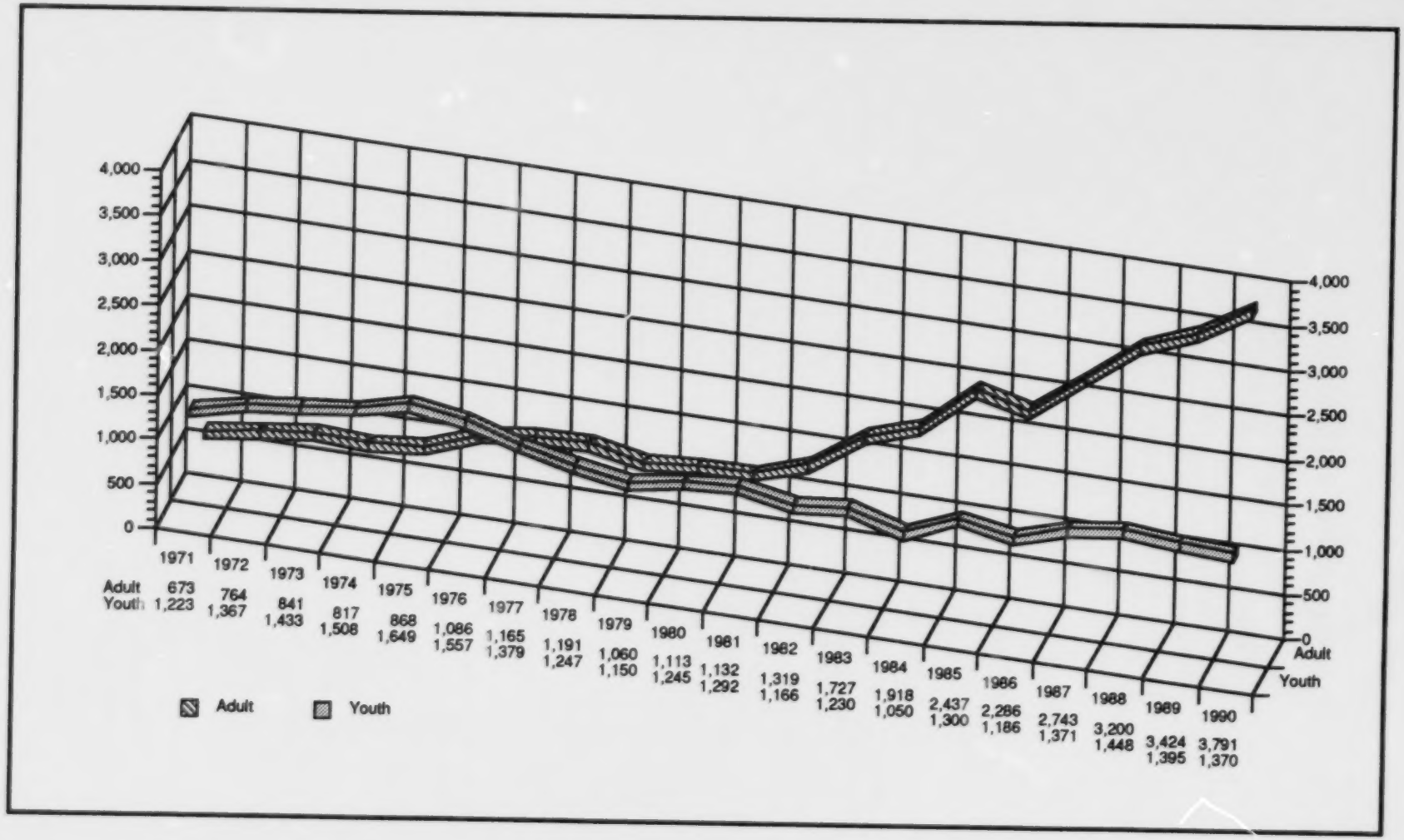


Table 8
FINE OPTION PROGRAM, 1986-1990

Region	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Persons Registered				
Winnipeg	1,852	2,763	3,815	3,978	6,135
Interlake	413	542	647	681	847
Central	1,071	1,305	702	332	398
Eastman	[1]	[1]	763	722	863
Parklands	[2]	[2]	698	619	699
Westman	1,310	1,502	1,070	774	820
Norman-Thompson	1,004	1,205	1,284	993	1,365
Dakota Ojibway				695	624
Out of province		76	8	10	8
TOTAL	**5,650**	**7,393**	**8,987**	**8,804**	**11,795**
Outcome	Number of Cases Closed				
Successful completion	3,499	4,954	5,644	5,606	6,305
Partial, wants to pay balance	408	544	803	833	1,420
Successful total	**3,907**	**5,498**	**6,447**	**6,439**	**7,725**
Unsatisfactory performance	202	79	37	36	50
Failed to return to work	217	590	805	764	951
Failed to begin work	342	512	954	837	1,202
Other	39	160	266	369	1,011
Non-completion total	**800**	**1,341**	**2,062**	**2,006**	**3,214**
Per cent	**17.0**	**19.6**	**24.2**	**23.8**	**29.0**
Hours of community work completed	178,261	253,418	300,667	295,822	385,462
Value of fines worked off	$768,379	$1,191,063	$1,413,134	$1,390,362	$1,811,671
Default days saved (est.)	71,093	72,433	137,222	139,782	218,279
Fines by Offence Type (%)	Per cent of all Fines Included in Registrations				
Criminal Code	30	25	25	23	24
Other federal statutes	8	3	3	3	4
Provincial statutes	19	15	12	12	11
Highway Traffic Act	35	43	42	44	43
Parking tickets	13	11	12	14	15
Uncategorized	0	3	6	4	3
TOTAL NUMBER OF FINES	**7,802**	**10,060**	**12,820**	**12,604**	**17,378**

1. *Eastman figures included with Central region 1985-87.*
2. *Parklands figures included with Westman region 1985-87.*

Table 9
ALTERNATIVE MEASURES
Age of Offender at Time of Police Referral, 1990
(numbers and percentages)

Region	Age of Offender								Total — Region
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Winnipeg	294 16.89	387 22.23	395 22.69	354 20.33	258 14.82	49 2.81	3 .17	1 0.06	1,740 59.87
Westman	28 11.67	38 15.83	56 23.33	67 27.92	46 19.17	5 2.08	0 0.00	0 0.00	240 8.25
Eastman	40 19.42	34 16.60	56 27.18	40 19.42	28 13.59	8 3.88	0 0.00	0 0.00	206 7.08
Central	19 11.95	38 23.90	30 18.87	41 25.79	27 16.98	4 2.52	0 0.00	0 0.00	159 5.47
Interlake	18 11.84	19 12.50	32 21.05	37 24.34	35 23.03	11 7.24	0 0.00	0 0.00	152 5.23
Parklands	23 21.10	18 16.51	23 21.10	29 26.61	13 11.93	3 2.75	0 0.00	0 0.00	109 3.75
Norman-Thompson	60 20.62	66 22.68	72 24.74	47 16.15	36 12.37	10 3.44	0 0.00	0 0.00	291 10.01
Dakota Ojibway	2 20.00	3 30.00	2 20.00	2 20.00	1 10.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	10 0.34
Total for Age **Per cent of Total**	**484** **16.64**	**603** **20.74**	**666** **22.90**	**617** **21.22**	**444** **15.27**	**90** **3.09**	**3** **0.10**	**1** **0.03**	**2,908*** **100.0**

* Total and percentages exclude 324 participants whose ages were not recorded.

Table 10

ALTERNATIVE MEASURES

Reason for Case Closure, 1990*

Region	Reason for Closure				Total — Region
	Success	Referred to Crown	Offender Withdrew	Other	
Winnipeg	1,584 80.51	53 2.69	2 0.10	329 16.70	1,970 59.21
Westman	241 86.69	15 5.40	0 0.00	22 7.91	278 8.36
Eastman	207 81.82	10 3.95	0 0.00	36 14.23	253 7.60
Central	156 86.67	8 4.44	2 1.11	14 7.78	180 5.41
Interlake	177 82.33	2 0.93	0 0.00	36 16.74	215 6.46
Parklands	88 82.24	9 8.41	0 0.00	10 9.35	107 3.22
Norman-Thompson	258 82.69	12 3.85	0 0.00	42 13.46	312 9.38
Dakota Ojibway	12 100.0	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	12 0.36
Total **Per centage**	**2,725** **81.91**	**109** **3.28**	**4** **0.12**	**489** **14.70**	**3,327** **100.0**

* *Concerns only cases where offenders had accepted alternative measures.*

Table 11
FINE OPTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER PROGRAMS CLIENT PROFILE, 1990
Number of registrants and percentage (excluding "unknown")

	Fine Option		CSO	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Age range:				
Under 18	695	6	717	50
18 - 21	1,944	17	367	26
22 - 29	4,622	39	193	13
30 and over	4,471	38	160	11
Unknown	27		7	
Sex:				
Male	9,264	80	1,130	78
Female	2,379	20	311	22
Unknown	116		4	
Living arrangements:				
Alone	2,426	25	126	10
Spouse/common-law	3,409	35	149	11
Single parent with child	739	8	137	10
With parents	1,844	19	634	48
Relatives/friends	1,224	13	189	14
Foster/group home	84	1	88	7
Unknown	2,037		122	
Education:				
Grade 8 or less	1,887	20	381	29
Grade 9 - 12	6,766	71	893	68
Trade/technical	250	3	8	1
University	561	6	40	3
Unknown	2,295		123	
Employment:				
Unemployed	5,920	60	545	41
Employed	2,849	29	286	21
Student	860	9	482	36
Retired	169	2	23	2
Other	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1,961		109	
Aboriginal/non-aboriginal:				
Treaty	3,873	40	421	32
Non-treaty	315	3	53	4
Metis	898	9	129	10
Other	4,619	48	707	54
Unknown	2,054		135	
Financial assistance:				
U.I.C.	974	11	48	4
Federal	1,624	18	133	11
Provincial	1,095	12	198	16
Municipal/city	1,031	12	93	8
None	4,163	47	763	62
Unknown	2,872		210	

Table 12
ALTERNATIVE MEASURES: Acceptance and Rejection
Young Offenders, 1990

Region		Rejected — Reason				
	Agreed	Not Guilty	Court	Reject Measures	Other	Total — Region
Winnipeg	1,619 83.84	36 1.86	14 0.73	1 0.05	261 13.52	1,931 59.75
Westman	254 93.38	5 1.84	0 0.00	0 0.00	13 4.78	272 8.42
Eastman	199 92.99	4 1.87	0 0.00	0 0.00	11 5.14	214 6.62
Central	163 90.56	3 1.67	1 0.56	1 0.56	12 6.67	180 5.57
Interlake	142 87.65	1 0.62	0 0.00	1 0.62	18 11.11	162 5.01
Parklands	119 91.54	0 0.00	2 1.54	1 0.77	8 6.15	130 4.02
Norman-Thompson	301 90.66	3 0.90	1 0.30	3 0.90	24 7.23	332 10.27
Dakota Ojibway	11 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	11 0.34
Total Percentage	**2,808 86.88**	**52 1.61**	**18 0.56**	**7 0.22**	**347 10.74**	**3,232 100.00**

Table 13
ALTERNATIVE MEASURES: Accepted by Youth
Method of Administration, 1990

Region	Method/Per cent							
	Probation Officer	Contract Worker	Volunteer	Justice Committee	Other Organization	Letter to Parent	Other	Total — Region
Winnipeg	131 8.09	0 0.00	122 7.54	481 29.71	0 0.00	722 44.60	163 10.07	1,619 57.66
Westman	86 33.86	2 0.79	4 1.57	27 10.63	5 1.97	3 1.18	127 50.00	254 9.05
Eastman	67 33.67	6 3.02	64 32.16	29 14.57	2 1.01	31 15.58	0 0.00	199 7.09
Central	69 42.33	0 0.00	10 6.13	67 41.10	1 0.61	16 9.82	0 0.00	163 5.8
Interlake	6 4.23	12 8.45	0 0.00	118 83.10	0 0.00	6 4.23	0 0.00	142 5.06
Parklands	83 69.75	0 0.00	2 1.68	28 23.53	2 1.68	4 3.36	0 0.00	119 4.24
Norman-Thompson	52 17.28	11 3.65	21 6.98	105 34.88	16 5.32	89 29.57	7 2.33	301 10.72
Dakota Ojibway	7 63.64	0 0.00	1 9.09	0 0.00	3 27.27	0 0.00	0 0.00	11 0.39
Total Percentage	**501 17.84**	**31 1.10**	**224 7.98**	**855 30.45**	**29 1.03**	**871 31.02**	**297 10.58**	**2,808 100.0**

Table 14
ALTERNATIVE MEASURES
Participation by Sex, 1990

Region	Female	Male	Total — Region
Winnipeg	673 34.85	1,258 65.15	1931 59.75
Westman	65 23.90	207 76.10	272 8.42
Eastman	50 23.36	164 76.64	214 6.62
Central	49 27.22	131 72.78	180 5.57
Interlake	50 30.86	112 69.14	162 5.01
Parklands	32 24.62	98 75.38	130 4.02
Norman-Thompson	94 28.31	238 71.69	332 10.27
Dakota Ojibway	5 45.45	6 54.55	11 0.34
Total Percentage	**1,018 31.50**	**2,214 68.50**	**3,232 100.00**

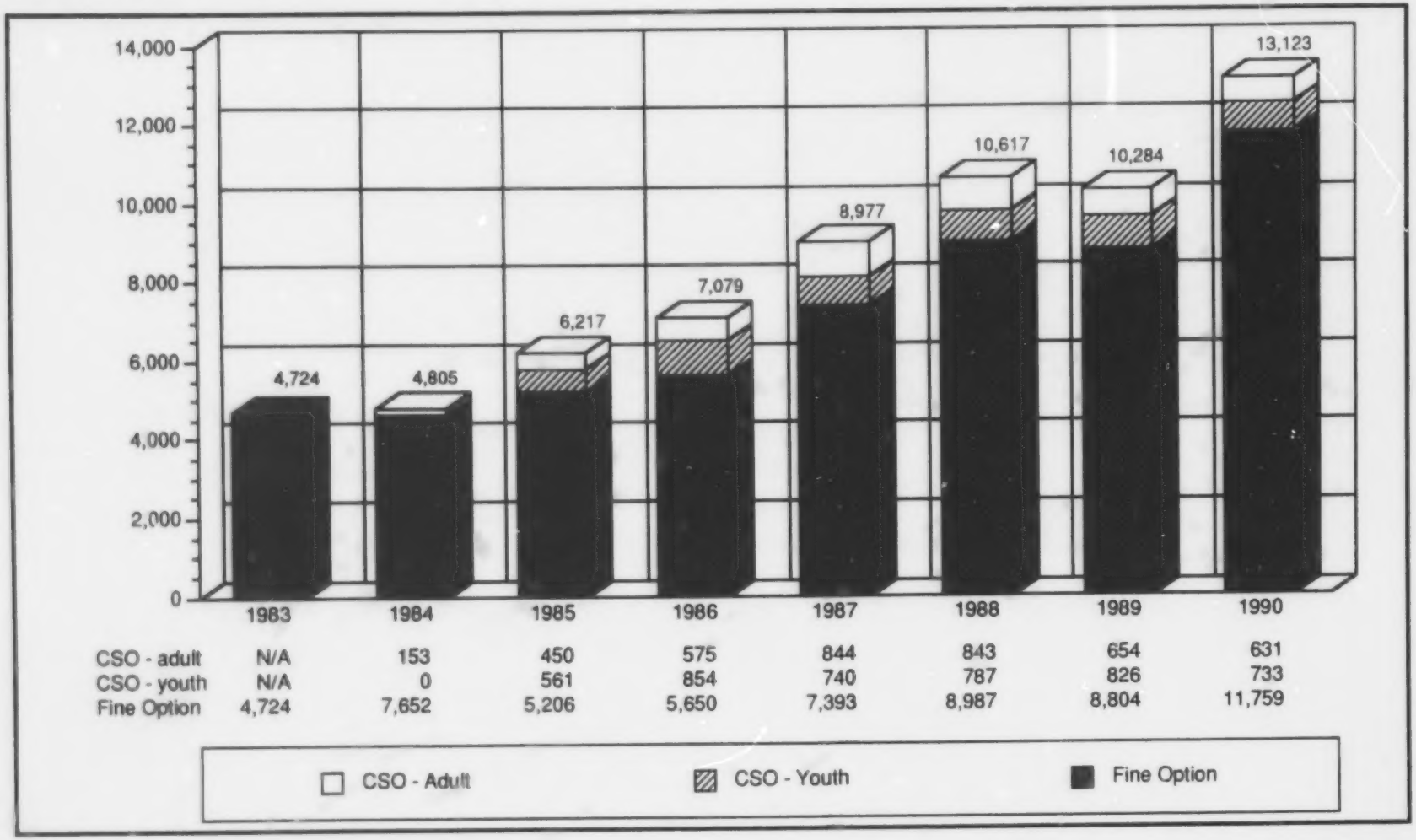
Table 15
ALTERNATIVE MEASURES
Participants Committing Offences During Participation, 1990

Region	Reinvolvement?		Total — Region
	No	Yes	
Winnipeg	1856 94.21	114 5.79	1,970 59.21
Westman	261 93.88	17 6.12	278 8.36
Eastman	235 92.89	18 7.11	253 7.60
Central	165 91.67	15 8.33	180 5.41
Interlake	207 96.28	8 3.72	215 6.46
Parklands	94 87.85	13 12.15	107 3.22
Norman-Thompson	291 93.27	21 6.73	312 9.38
Dakota Ojibway	12 100.00	0 0.00	12 0.36
Total Percentage	**3,121 93.81**	**206 6.19**	**3,327 100.00**

Table 16

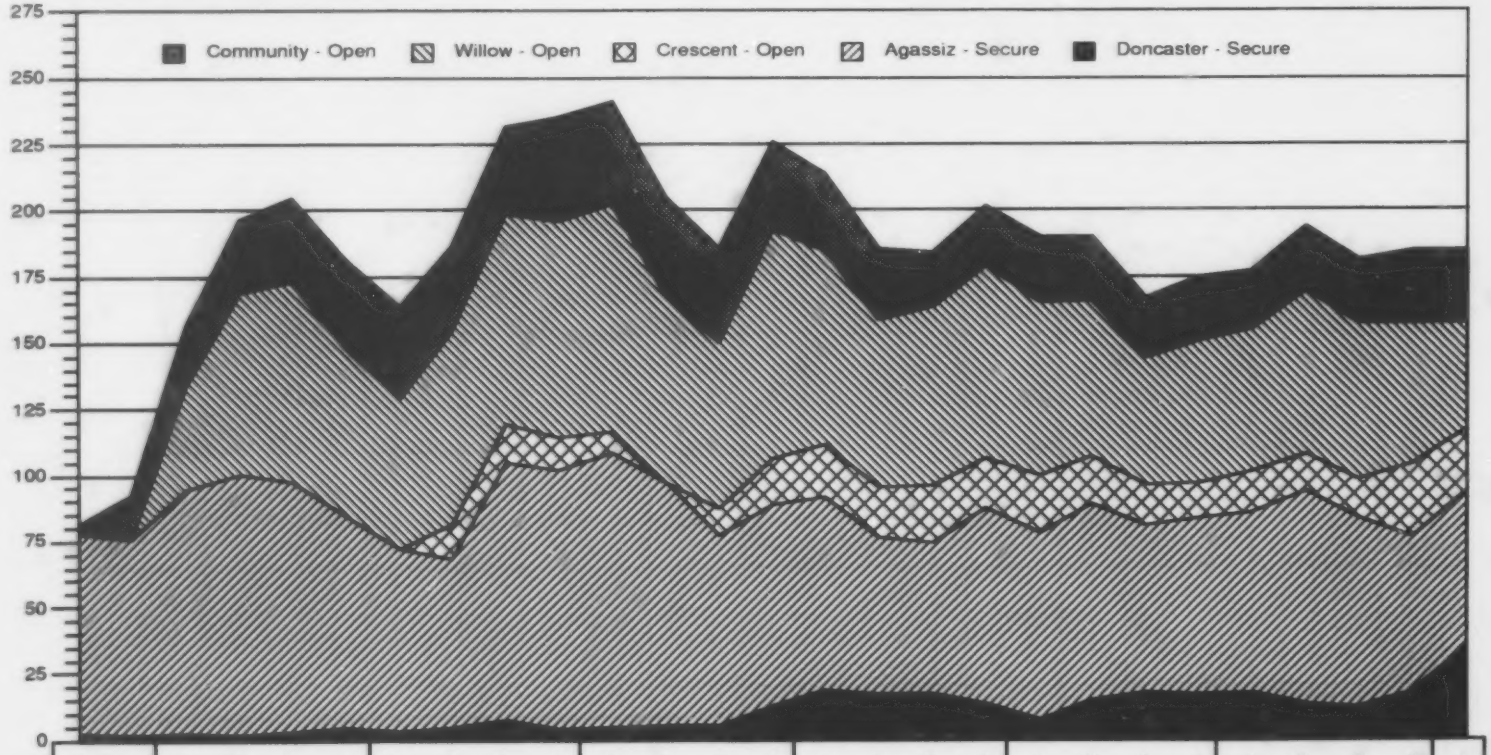
FINE OPTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER PROGRAMS

Registrations, 1983 - 1990



	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
CSO - adult	N/A	153	450	575	844	843	654	631
CSO - youth	N/A	0	561	854	740	787	826	733
Fine Option	4,724	7,652	5,206	5,650	7,393	8,987	8,804	11,759

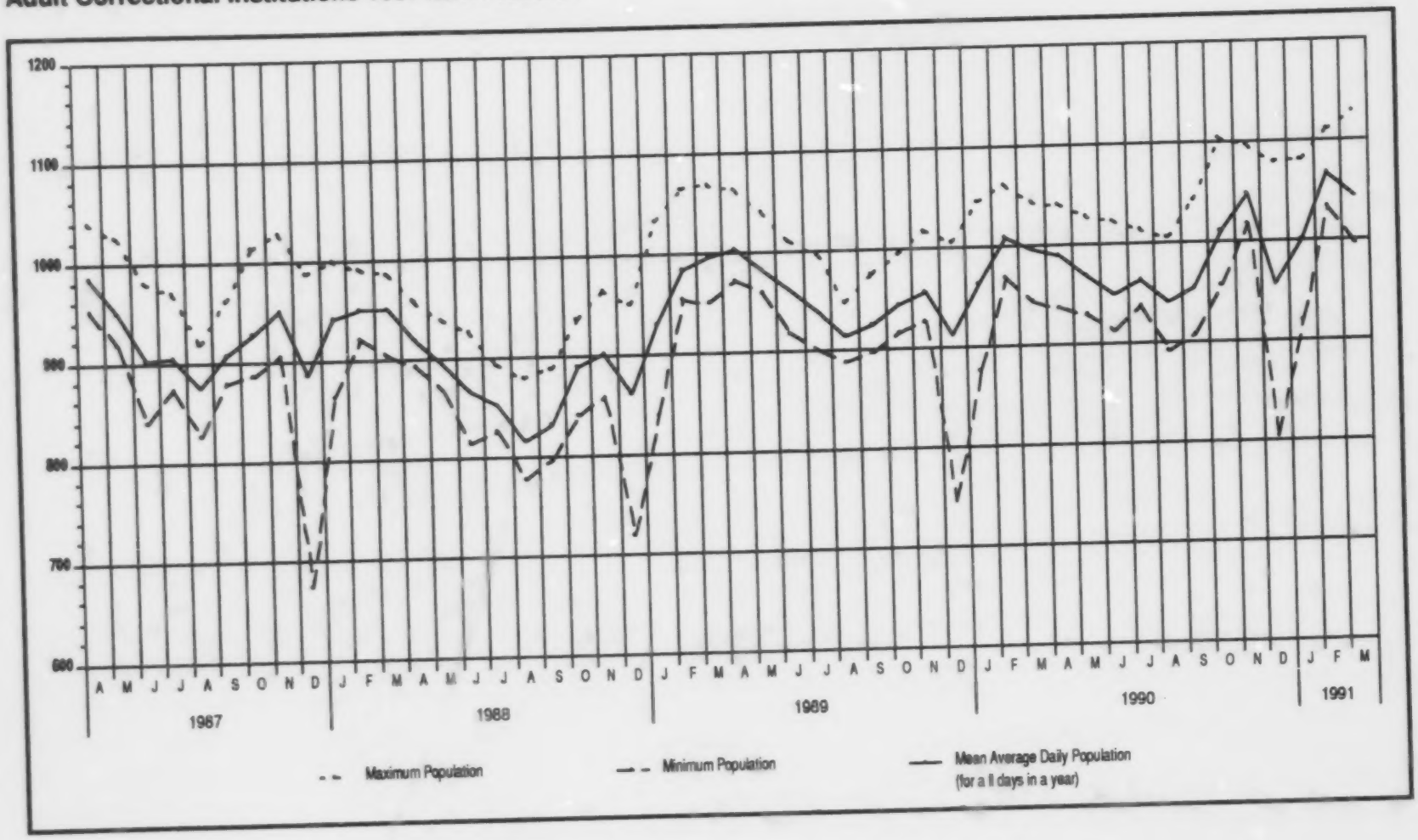
Table 17
CUSTODY POPULATION TRENDS—OPEN and SECURE
By quarter, July 1984 - March 1990



	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1
	1984		1985				1986				1987				1988				1989				1990				1991
Community - open	4	17	23	28	31	34	35	32	33	39	39	37	36	33	29	27	20	23	25	24	23	24	22	24	24	28	28
Willow - open	0	0	39	68	76	63	57	73	79	82	86	71	63	87	74	64	68	73	65	59	48	54	54	62	59	53	40
Crescent - open	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	15	12	8	0	10	17	19	19	22	19	22	18	15	13	15	14	14	28	23
Agassiz - secure	75	74	92	99	94	80	68	63	97	98	103	91	71	76	73	59	57	73	70	74	63	67	68	80	72	58	59
Doncaster - secure	2.8	1.7	2.8	1.7	3.4	4.6	3.7	5.2	7.6	4	5	5	6	13	19	17	17	14	8	15	18	17	18	14	12	18	35
TOTAL											241	205	186	226	214	186	184	202	190	190	167	175	177	194	181	185	185

Corrections
Adult Correctional Services

Table 18
Institutional Population
Adult Correctional Institutions 1987-88 to 1990-91


1200
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1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
Maximum Population
Minimum Population
Mean Average Daily Population
(for a ll days in a year)

Statistical Data for Table 18

	APR 87	MAY 87	JUN 87	JUL 87	AUG 87	SEP 87	OCT 87	NOV 87	DEC 87	JAN 88	FEB 88	MAR 88
Maximum Population	1,040	1,026	980	969	919	960	1,013	1,027	987	999	991	985
Minimum Population	852	919	839	873	826	879	885	904	673	863	921	903
Mean Average Population	985	951	903	905	875	906	927	951	885	941	950	950

	APR 88	MAY 88	JUN 88	JUL 88	AUG 88	SEP 88	OCT 88	NOV 88	DEC 88	JAN 89	FEB 89	MAR 89
Maximum Population	958	938	926	892	878	887	936	964	951	1,033	1,065	1,068
Minimum Population	892	868	813	825	777	796	840	857	719	838	953	950
Mean Average Population	919	894	866	852	815	831	888	901	860	929	983	995

	APR 89	MAY 89	JUN 89	JUL 89	AUG 89	SEP 89	OCT 89	NOV 89	DEC 89	JAN 90	FEB 90	MAR 90
Maximum Population	1,062	1,039	1,010	995	947	974	994	1,017	1,005	1,045	1,061	1,044
Minimum Population	971	959	917	900	887	896	915	925	745	875	967	943
Mean Average Population	1,003	981	960	938	913	924	943	956	912	963	1,008	995

	APR 90	MAY 90	JUN 90	JUL 90	AUG 90	SEP 90	OCT 90	NOV 90	DEC 90	JAN 91	FEB 91	MAR 91
Maximum Population	1,039	1,027	1,023	1,014	1,005	1,041	1,103	1,096	1,079	1,080	1,110	1,128
Minimum Population	936	929	911	937	890	906	955	1,017	803	918	1,032	996
Mean Average Population	988	967	948	963	939	953	1,010	1,047	958	1,000	1,066	1,044

Adult Correctional Services

Table 19
Adult Correctional Institutions
Daily Population Averages, 1990-91

Population Category Mean Average[1]	Headingley	Brandon	Dauphin	The Pas	Milner Ridge	Portage	Provincial Remand Centre	Province Total
Arrestee	0	1	0	0	0	0	33	34
Remanded	23	12	5	17	0	3	124	184
Sentenced	330	111	42	60	110	37	15	771
Combined	**352**	**124**	**47**	**77**	**110**	**40**	**172**	**990**
Legally Absent	128	12	6	11	19	6	0	183
In Hospital	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	6
Police Cusody	4	1	0	2	1	1	2	6
Illegally Absent	32	2	1	2	9	2	1	46
At Camp	34	0	0	33	39	0	0	68
Jurisdictional Total	**548**	**138**	**54**	**124**	**145**	**48**	**173**	**1,298**
Other Statistics								
Mninium Population[2]	287	94	33	62	90	27	136	803
Maximum Population[2]	431	151	61	93	120	50	201	1,128
Median Population[2]	348	125	47	77	110	40	172	983
IPDA[3] Admissions (total)	0	609	11	0	0	0	0	620
Total Resident-Days	**133,169**	**48,162**	**18,175**	**30,008**	**40,749**	**14,987**	**77,765**	**388,096**

1. *Daily Averages are for midnight population*
2. *Excludes absentees*
3. *Intoxicated Persons Detention Act*

Adult Correctional Services

Table 20
Adult Correctional Institutions
First Admissions by Type and Institution, 1990

Admission Type	Headingley	Brandon	Dauphin	The Pas	Milner Ridge	Portage	Provincial Remand Centre	Total	Percent
Arrestee	0	593	37	31	0	3	0	664	4.9
Exchange Prisoner	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
Federal Sentence	7	4	5	3	0	6	45	70	0.5
Immigration	1	0	0	0	0	0	19	20	0.2
Parole Suspension	5	4	2	12	1	4	203	231	1.7
Provincial	2,353	437	158	526	6	155	1,213	4,848	35.7
Remand	139	171	174	279	1	32	6,852	7,648	56.4
Transit Prisoner	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	20	0.2
Other	1	0	0	4	0	0	58	63	0.5
Total	**2,506**	**1,210**	**376**	**855**	**8**	**200**	**8,409**	**13,566**	**100.0**

Table 21
Adult Correctional Institutions
Transfers Between Institutions by Type, 1990

Admission Type	Headingley	Brandon	Dauphin	The Pas	Milner Ridge	Portage	Provincial Remand Centre	Total	Percent
Arrestee	2	7	2	2	0	6	8	27	0.8
Exchange Prisoner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Federal Sentence	6	6	6	10	0	2	26	56	1.7
Other	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4	0.1
Parole Suspension	24	1	2	4	10	6	14	61	1.9
Provincial	884	215	69	160	412	167	140	2,047	62.4
Remand	151	53	28	163	3	83	328	809	24.7
Transit Prisoner	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0.1
Material Witness	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	0.1
Total	**1,067**	**288**	**108**	**340**	**425**	**264**	**519**	**3,281**	**100.0**

Table 22
Adult Correctional Institutions
Sentenced Admissions by Sentence Length, 1990

Aggregate Sentence in Days	Men	Percent	Cumulative	Women	Percent	Cumulative
1 to 7	239	3.3	3.3	36	5.2	5.2
8 to 14	628	8.7	12.0	81	11.6	16.8
15 to 29	678	9.4	21.4	95	13.6	30.4
30 to 31	575	8.0	29.4	58	8.3	38.7
32 to 89	1,312	18.1	47.5	179	25.6	64.3
90 to 92	592	8.2	55.7	48	6.9	71.2
93 to 179	771	10.7	66.4	67	9.6	80.8
180 to 184	515	7.1	73.5	26	3.7	84.5
185 to 364	711	9.8	83.3	29	4.2	88.7
365 to 366	239	3.3	86.6	6	0.9	89.6
367 to 729	686	9.5	96.1	54	7.7	97.3
730 to 9,999	285	3.9	100.0	19	2.7	100.0
Total	**7,231**	**100.0**		**698**	**100.0**	
Fine Default	2,251	31.1		298	42.7	
Intermittent	322	4.5		37	5.3	
Median	90			59		
Mean	178			153		

Adult Correctional Services

Table 23
Adult Correctional Institutions
Provincial Sentenced Admissions by Referring Court Location, 1990

Court Location	Men	Women	Total
Court Unknown	18	0	18
Amaranth	14	1	15
Arborg	3	1	4
Ashern	3	1	4
Beausejour	22	3	25
Berens River	9	0	9
Brandon	1,026	141	1,167
Carman	3	0	3
Churchill	5	0	5
Cranberry Portage	2	0	2
Cross Lake	19	0	19
Dauphin	263	30	293
Easterville	3	0	3
Emerson	7	0	7
Fisher Branch	16	0	16
Flin Flon	13	4	17
Garden Hill	10	0	10
Gillam	5	1	6
Gimli	7	0	7
Gods Lake Narrows	24	0	24
Grand Rapids	10	2	12
Gypsumville	8	0	8
Killarney	1	0	1
Lac du Bonnet	2	0	2
Leaf Rapids	8	1	9
Little Grand Rapids	2	0	2
Lynn Lake	17	0	17
Melita	1	0	1
Minnedosa	11	1	12
Moose Lake	7	0	7
Morden	12	0	12
Morris	4	0	4
Neepawa	1	0	1
Nelson House	15	0	15
Norway House	29	2	31
Oxford House	3	0	3
Pine Falls	26	6	32
Poplar River	9	0	9
Portage la Prairie	180	13	193
Roblin	5	0	5
Rossburn	10	1	11
Roseau River	2	0	2
Russell	7	0	7
St. Martin	5	0	5
Selkirk	51	2	53
Shamattawa	18	4	22
Snow Lake	1	0	1
Souris	1	0	1
South Indian Lake	3	0	3
Split Lake	6	1	7
Steinbach	17	0	17
Stonewall	1	0	1
Swan River	44	3	47
The Pas	279	13	292
Thompson	324	20	344
Virden	6	3	9
Winnipeg	5,229	639	5,868
Winnipegosis	2	0	2
Youth Centre	1	0	1
Court of Appeal	27	1	28
Queen's Bench	191	8	199
Public Safety Building	3,496	494	2,990
408 York	408	63	471
408 York — Youth	5	1	6
Other	15	10	25
Total	**11,972**	**1,470**	**13,442**

Adult Correctional Services

Table 24
Adult Correctional Institutions
Admissions by Age Group, 1990

Age	Headingley	Brandon	Dauphin	The Pas	Milner Ridge	Portage	Provincial Remand Centre	Total	Percent
Under 17	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	0.0
17	5	0	0	1	0	2	4	12	0.1
18	89	60	17	47	1	7	523	737	5.4
19	116	97	27	60	0	4	558	854	6.3
20	115	95	24	47	0	8	486	765	5.6
21	144	57	39	71	2	6	541	845	6.2
22	147	57	19	56	2	7	487	75[illegible]	5.6
23	120	59	26	41	0	16	456	707	5.2
24	135	48	16	53	0	14	447	698	5.2
25-29	555	279	76	214	2	59	1,927	3,053	22.5
30-34	434	162	48	124	1	38	1,330	2,090	15.4
35-39	291	101	20	58	0	25	805	1,271	9.4
40-44	159	77	20	35	0	19	519	822	6.1
45-49	94	43	23	27	0	7	238	426	3.1
50 plus	127	80	21	31	0	7	24[illegible]	513	3.8
Total	**2,532**	**1,215**	**376**	**879**	**8**	**219**	**8,566**	**13,556**	**100.0**
Median	28	27	26	26	22	28	26	27	
Mean	30	29	29	28	23	30	28	28	

Adult Correctional Services

Table 25
Adult Correctional Institutions
Admissions by Employment Status (at time of admission), 1990

Employment Status	Headingley	Brandon	Dauphin	The Pas	Milner Ridge	Portage	Provincial Remand Centre	Total	Percent
Unemployed	1,320	821	281	690	4	183	4,969	8,268	59.9
Student	60	55	5	39	0	5	348	512	3.7
Employed	1,128	336	81	142	4	26	3,104	4,821	34.9
Other or Unknown	25	4	9	12	0	5	150	205	1.5
Total	**2,533**	**1,216**	**376**	**883**	**8**	**219**	**8,571**	**13,806**	**100.0**

Adult Correctional Services

Table 26
Adult Correctional Institutions
Admissions by Education (at time of admission), 1990

Education Status	Headingley	Brandon	Dauphin	The Pas	Milner Ridge	Portage	Provincial Remand Centre	Total	Percent
Nil	15	0	2	7	0	0	23	47	0.4
Grade 1-4	43	29	11	31	0	4	141	250	1.8
Grade 5-8	422	247	104	259	1	43	1,163	2,199	16.2
Grade 9-10	1,049	481	149	419	4	85	3,319	5,404	39.8
Grade 11-12	903	421	105	163	3	79	3,568	5,157	38.0
Post-secondary	36	23	0	1	0	3	237	299	2.2
University	55	2	1	0	0	1	83	139	1.0
Other or Unknown	10	13	4	3	0	4	37	71	0.5
Total	**2,533**	**1,216**	**376**	**883**	**8**	**219**	**8,571**	**13,566**	**100.0**

Adult Correctional Services

Table 27
Adult Correctional Institutions
Admissions by Marital Status, 1990

Marital Status	Headingley	Brandon	Dauphin	The Pas	Milner Ridge	Portage	Provincial Remand Centre	Total	Percent
Single	1,295	654	201	467	6	125	5,203	7,819	57.6
Separated	129	75	28	19	0	11	478	721	5.3
Divorced	166	64	16	29	0	24	538	822	6.1
Common Law	571	265	81	194	0	34	1,299	2,391	17.6
Married	353	149	47	171	2	20	994	1,716	12.7
Widowed	15	8	2	2	0	3	48	77	0.6
Other	4	1	1	1	0	2	11	20	0.2
Total	**2,533**	**1,216**	**376**	**883**	**8**	**219**	**8,571**	**13,566**	**100.0**

Table 28
Adult Correctional Institutions
Sentenced Admissions by Most Serious Offence, 1990

Men

Type of Offence	Total Sentenced	Per cent	Fine Default	Intermittent	Median Sentence Length	Mean Sentence Length
Homicide[1]	9	0.1	4	0	1,096	890
Sexual Assault	206	2.9	8	8	366	489
Sex Offences (150-173)	20	0.3	0	0	729	552
Bodily Harm	2	0.0	1	0	20	32
Assault	1,038	14.4	144	39	122	193
Robbery	226	3.1	2	1	457	517
Criminal Negligence	15	0.2	1	1	1,096	1,223
Other	23	0.3	5	0	N/A	N/A
Crimes Against Persons	**1,530**	**21.2**	**161**	**51**	**181**	**299**
Break and Enter	700	9.7	20	15	273	301
Theft - Vehicle	24	0.3	6	0	60	123
Theft	717	9.9	197	14	67	124
Possess Stolen Goods	218	3.0	68	9	123	187
Fraud	114	1.6	35	5	92	159
Forgery	36	0.5	14	1	89	167
Mischief	143	2.0	53	3	60	96
Arson	14	0.2	0	1	243	339
Other	195	2.7	68	19	85	117
Crimes Against Property	**2,161**	**29.9**	**461**	**67**	**122**	**189**

Firearms	155	2.1	34	2	120	198
Threats	49	0.7	3	2	120	157
Motor Vehicle	1,122	15.5	388	116	59	107
Motor Vehicle-Criminal Negligence	74	1.0	11	11	127	274
Impaired Driving Related	1,048	14.5	377	105	55	95
Attempts/Conspiracy	22	0.3	4	0	488	452
Contempt	7	0.1	2	0	20	164
Breach Probation	164	2.3	61	2	35	65
Other	72	1.0	30	1	30	72
Public Order	**1,591**	**22.0**	**522**	**123**	**60**	**117**
Resist Peace Officer	16	0.2	4	2	60	68
Escape	273	3.8	71	3	45	115
Other	45	0.6	21	1	40	102
Administration of Justice	**334**	**4.6**	**96**	**6**	**45**	**111**
Total — Criminal Code	**5,621**	**77.8**	**1,243**	**247**	**92**	**194**
Narcotics Control	321	4.4	12	36	184	315
Other Federal	207	2.9	114	9	57	160
Young Offenders Act	3	0.0	0	0	548	548
Unemployment Insurance Act	13	0.2	11	1	98	179
Income Tax Act	2	0.0	1	0	130	430
Federal Statutes	**546**	**7.6**	**138**	**46**	**172**	**255**
Highway Traffic	521	7.2	414	27	38	65
Liquor Control	180	2.5	176	0	12	25
Other	241	3.3	161	2	16	54
Provincial Acts	**942**	**13.0**	**751**	**29**	**26**	**54**
Municipal Bylaws	**122**	**1.7**	**119**	**0**	**25**	**68**
Total	**7,230**	**100.0**	**2,251**	**321**	**90**	**178**

1. Comprises inmates awaiting transfer to a penitentiary and those serving part of their sentences in a provincial institution under a federal-provincial exchange agreement. Inmates in the first category remain in provincial custody at least 30 days after date of sentence before transfer to a federal institution.

Table 29
Adult Correctional Institutions
Sentenced Admissions by Most Serious Offence, 1990

Women

Type of Offence	Total Sentenced	Per cent	Fine Default	Intermittent	Median Sentence Length	Mean Sentence Length
Homicide[1]	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	3	0.4	1	0	90	63
Sex Offences (150-173)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Bodily Harm	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Assault	55	7.9	10	2	89	204
Robbery	33	4.7	2	0	585	497
Criminal Negligence	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Other	7	1.0	2	0	120	183
Crimes Against Persons	**98**	**14.0**	**15**	**2**	**122**	**297**
Break and Enter	6	0.9	1	0	61	92
Theft - Vehicle	1	0.1	1	0	25	25
Theft	140	20.1	48	18	57	100
Possess Stolen Goods	19	2.7	3	3	60	65
Fraud	26	3.7	7	0	273	338
Forgery	40	5.7	6	1	92	169
Mischief	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Other	3	0.4	3	0	49	61
Crimes Against Property	**235**	**33.7**	**69**	**22**	**61**	**134**

Firearms	4	0.6	1	0	120	250
Threats	1	0.1	0	0	60	60
Motor Vehicle	102	14.6	46	5	35	48
Motor Vehicle-Criminal Negligence	1	0.1	0	0	122	122
Impaired Driving Related	101	14.5	46	5	35	47
Attempts/Conspiracy	2	0.3	0	0	495	495
Contempt	2	0.3	2	0	20	20
Breach Probation	24	3.4	10	0	30	39
Other	9	1.3	6	1	46	38
Public Order	**144**	**20.6**	**65**	**6**	**34**	**57**
Resist Peace Officer	1	0.1	1	0	23	23
Escape	28	4.0	13	0	25	79
Other	16	2.3	12	0	35	43
Administration of Justice	**45**	**6.5**	**26**	**0**	**30**	**65**
Total — Criminal Code	**524**	**75.1**	**177**	**30**	**59**	**137**
Narcotics Control	43	6.2	2	5	122	656
Other Federal	19	2.7	12	1	50	95
Young Offenders Act	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment Insurance Act	4	0.6	4	0	60	107
Income Tax Act	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Federal Statutes	**66**	**9.5**	**18**	**6**	**92**	**461**
Highway Traffic	47	6.7	42	1	26	46
Liquor Control	22	3.2	22	0	14	21
Other	26	3.7	26	0	9	28
Provincial Acts	**95**	**13.6**	**90**	**1**	**18**	**36**
Municipal Bylaws	**13**	**1.9**	**13**	**0**	**25**	**71**
Total	**698**	**100.0**	**298**	**37**	**59**	**153**

1. *Comprises inmates awaiting transfer to a penitentiary and those serving part of their sentences in a provincial institution under a federal-provincial exchange agreement. Inmates in the first category remain in provincial custody at least 30 days after date of sentence before transfer to a federal institution.*

Adult Correctional Services

Table 30
Adult Correctional Institutions
Temporary Absences, 1990

Length of Absence (days)	Number of Inmates	Male	Female	Successful Inmates	Number of TA's	Total Escorted	Termination TA's	TOTAL DAYS ABSENT
Portion of a Day	182	164	18	177	222	60	215	479
1	180	179	1	175	261	106	256	263
2	242	226	16	239	256	23	252	509
3 - 5	420	378	42	403	448	13	431	1,736
6 - 10	277	257	20	266	281	17	266	2,191
11-14	118	104	14	109	119	2	110	1,435
15	77	53	24	70	100	10	93	1,762
Over 15	831	746	85	720	865	110	749	33,672
Daily	394	390	4	358	406	280	366	6,123
Missing Type	4	3	1	4	4	0	4	85
Total	**2,725**	**2,500**	**225**	**2,521**	**2,962**	**621**	**2,742**	**48,255**

Adult Correctional Services

Table 31
Adult Correctional Institutions
Releases by Type, 1990 and Average Time Served

Release Type	Institution - Mean Days Served							
	Headingley	Brandon	Dauphin	The Pas	Milner Ridge	Portage	Provincial Remand Centre	Provincial Average
Appeal	25	2	88	16	30	12	10	24
Bail	40	7	4	14	0	13	4	5
Released at Court	31	7	5	12	0	22	19	15
Death	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	39
Deportation	132	0	0	39	0	0	339	45
Expiration of Sentence	96	75	80	92	191	66	31	94
Federal Sentence	111	57	53	489	0	0	64	88
Fine Paid	33	3	12	6	0	8	1	8
Federal Transfer	119	68	23	67	0	210	39	48
Immigration	31	1	0	0	0	0	7	11
Interm Release	43	0	0	0	0	128	2	2
Mandatory Supervision	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	228	14	58	65	155	224	11	19
Parole	210	167	166	194	217	219	33	188
Parole	0	0	22	13	0	53	0	31
Interprovincial Transfer	0	0	0	68	0	39	14	26
Remand	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Parole Revocation	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
Sentenced	75	39	0	49	0	13	27	32
Stay of Proceedings	0	0	0	13	0	0	31	8
Time in Custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12
Missing Data	0	0	25	0	0	0	6	6

Manitoba Court of Appeal

Appeals Filed, 1986-87 to 1990-91

	Number of Appeals Filed				
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Total Appeals	**531**	**516**	**502**	**558**	**476**
Civil	252	242	276	247	228
Criminal	279	274	226	311	248

Family Division

Files Opened, 1986 to 1991

Files Opened	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Family Division	4,566	4,138	4,037	3,901	3,722
Child Protection	—	—	719	670	673
Petition for Divorce	3,118	3,168	2,659	2,651	2,624
Answers Filed	596	714	783	793	937
Motions Hearings					
Family Division	6,849	7,187	7,712	7,534	9,901

Probate Division

Applications, 1986-87 to 1990-91

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Total Applications	4,804	4,657	4,649	4,927	5,159
Total Files Opened	3,730	3,698	3,679	4,126	3,638
Adoptions Granted	321	275	263	372	414
O.P.D.					
Applications Filed	140	147	152	164	245
Orders Granted	59	60	63	47	113

Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench

Civil Files Opened

	1986	1987[1]	1988	1989	1990
Files Opened					
Winnipeg	7,450	8,751	8,401	7,779	8,364
Regional Courts	2,323	1,686			
Defences Files					
Winnipeg	2,232	2,359	2487	2,326	2,464
Regional Courts	567	491			
Motion Hearings[2]					
Winnipeg	3,585	3,721	3,875	3,673	3,895
Regional Courts	811	516			

1. *Recording methods for Regional courts were streamlined in 1987, so statistics for the years 1987 to 1989 cannot be compared with earlier years.*
2. *A motion hearing is a scheduled court appearance, which is not a trial, to deal with applications relating to civil matters. Included are originating notices of motion and interim motions. More than one hearing may be involved for each motion.*

Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench

Small Claims Filed (calendar)

	Samll Claims Filed				
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Claims Filed					
Winnipeg	4,998	5,104	6,678	8,537	9,998
Regional Courts	4,082	4,401			
Contested Claims Heard					
Winnipeg	1,202	1,259	1,393	1,394	1,837
Regional Courts	700	854			
Uncontested Claims Heard					
Winnipeg	1,959	1,955	1,393	2,054	3,516
Regional Courts	2,111	2,060			
Presumed Settled out of Court					
Winnipeg	1,837	1,890	2,799	3,412	4,151
Regional Courts	1,271	1,527			

Public Trustee of Manitoba

Major Activities, 1986-87 to 1990-91

	Number					Percent Change				
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Client Administration Accounts	3,244	3,254	3,328	3,457	3,956	0.3	1.5	2.2	3.9	14.4
Trust and Estates	1,757	1,817	1,831	1,846	1,934	3.8	3.4	0.8	0.8	4.7
Legal Section Files	436	475	541	600	612	-9.6	8.9	13.9	10.9	2.0
Revenue ($)	2,566,900	2,770,500	3,202,300	3,215,000	3,621,500	12.0	8.0	15.6	0.4	12.0
Expenditures ($)	1,773,300	1,926,900	2,081,800	3,467,000	2,989,200	4.8	8.7	8.0	66.5	-13.0
Dollars under Administration ($)										
Trusts and Estates Section	25,385,500	28,802,500	30,690,000	31,393,000	31,917,000	5.5	13.6	6.6	2.3	1.0
Client Administration Section	57,815,800	66,860,200	69,454,000	81,795,000	88,176,000	6.2	15.6	3.9	17.8	7.0

Land Titles

Highlights of Activities — Manitoba Land Titles System, 1986-87 — 1990-91

Activity	Number					% Change			
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Registrations	180,016	175,282	167,517	168,738	156,673	-2.6	-4.4	0.1	-7.1
Transfers	51,352	44,191	40,361	37,234	34,369	-13.9	-8.7	-7.8	-7.7
Mortgages	41,075	40,912	35,206	32,883	26,983	-0.4	-13.9	-6.6	-17.9
Revenue ($)	14,905,400	16,584,500	20,076,018	15,122,917	13,981,110	11.3	21.1	-24.7	-7.6
Expenditures ($)	4,623,100	5,127,800	5,935,800	6,305,400	6,181,700	10.9	15.8	6.2	-2.0

Personal Property Registry

Registrations and Searches, 1986-87 to 1990-91

	Number					% Change				
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Registrations (total)	316,661	314,610	303,079	289,394	276,498	5.3	-0.6	-3.7	-4.5	-4.5
Initial	164,067	160,488	145,587	137,521	131,811					
Change	152,594	145,122	157,492	151,873	144,687					
Searches (total)	127,018	140,173	147,012	167,087	196,093	16.1	10.4	4.9	13.7	17.4
Uncertified	91,787	102,975	105,635	125,463	159,026					
Certificate	35,231	37,198	41,377	41,624	37,067					
Revenue ($)	2,282,000	2,264,200	2,369,200	2,514,100	2,563,000	36.5	-0.8	4.6	6.1	1.9
Expenditures ($)	741,600	803,200	953,600	1,003,500	1,046,800	9.1	8.3	18.7	5.2	4.3

Law Enforcement Services

Criminal Code Offences in Manitoba, 1986-1990[1*]

Criminal Code Offences	Totals				
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Persons	**10,829**	**11,034**	**11,730**	**11,965**	**12,739**
Winnipeg	5,578	5,069	5,317	4,929	5,243
Brandon	384	405	377	432	596
RCMP					
Rural[2]	3,274	3,778	3,990	4,419	4,542
Municipal	1,593	1,782	2,046	2,185	2,358
Property	**81,020**	**85,780**	**72,756**	**66,764**	**69,138**
Winnipeg	57,508	59,015	49,007	45,031	46,439
Brandon	4,497	4,686	3,760	3,316	3,604
RCMP					
Rural[2]	11,341	14,251	12,257	10,872	11,518
Municipal	7,674	7,828	7,732	7,545	7,577
Other Criminal Code	**34,140**	**38,392**	**33,215**	**30,149**	**35,183**
Winnipeg	19,570	20,889	15,566	12,590	15,550
Brandon	1,364	1,536	1,388	1,351	1,801
RCMP					
Rural	7,549	9,271	9,147	9,262	10,117
Municipal	5,657	6,696	7,114	6,946	7,715
Total Criminal Code[1]	**125,989**	**135,206**	**117,701**	**108,878**	**117,060**
Winnipeg	82,656	84,973	69,890	62,550	67,232
Brandon	6,245	6,627	5,525	5,099	6,001
RCMP					
Rural	22,164	27,300	25,394	24,553	26,177
Municipal	14,924	16,306	16,892	16,676	17,650

* Calendar years

1. Excluding the RCMP, there are 10 municipal Uniform Crime Reports police reporting agencies in Manitoba. Of the municipal agencies, only statistics from Winnipeg and Brandon are included. As the two largest forces, they and the RCMP report the vast majority of offences committed in the province.
2. Provincial Detachment Policing only — does not include Highway Patrol, General Investigation Section etc.

Criminal Injuries Compensation Board

Claims processed/Benefits paid, 1986-87 to 1990-91

	Number				
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Claims processed*	**354**	**358**	**376**	**362**	**447**
Refused	54	58	87	79	106
Approved	300	300	285	272	328
Benefits paid	**1,257,400**	**1,488,900**	**1,648,500**	**1,757,700**	**1,802,300**
Temporary disability	216,100	333,700	391,800	308,800	286,600
Permanent disability	825,700	939,200	1,027,800	1,210,800	1,223,600
Rehabilitation benefits	55,600	59,800	56,800	61,600	52,300
Medical aid expenses	160,000	156,200	171,900	176,200	239,600

* *Totals for 1988-89 and 1989-90 include small numbers of claims that were not pursued.*

Law Enforcement Review Agency

Citizens' Representations and Disposition (calendar)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Number received	**179**	**196**	**173**	**167**	**197**
Outside jurisdiction, not in scope of Act, time-expired	84	76	72	77	111
Complaints accepted for investigation	95	120	101	90	86
Origin					
Brandon	8	7	13	5	6
Winnipeg	85	105	85	81	77
Other	2	8	3	4	3
Files closed—Disposition					
No further action: subsection 13(1)	43	42	50	26	11
Withdrawn by complainant	18	18	30	35	29
Admission by respondent officer	1	1	0	0	0
Informal resolution	22	31	28	13	3
Referred to a LERA board hearing on the merits	10	5	9	10	6
Total	**90**	**97**	**117**	**84**	**49**
Files open December 31	**27**	**52**	**46**	**43**	**40**
Other Actions					
Referred for criminal investigation			4	1	7
Resulting in criminal charges			2		

Law Enforcement Review Agency

Types of allegations filed (calendar)

	1987	1988	1989	1990
Abuse of authority		3	5	4
Oppressive or abusive language or conduct	77	39	45	25
Unnecessary violence or excessive force	63	38	33	49
Being discourteous or uncivil	20	10	2	4
Discrimination	4	3	1	0
Arrest without reasonable or probable grounds	7	1	1	1
Failing to provide assistance	3	3	1	1
Making a false statement	4	1	0	0
Damaging property or failing to report the damage	1	1	0	1
Failing to use restraint in the use and care of firearms	1	2	0	0
Violating the privacy of any person within the meaning of The Privacy Act			1	1
Improperly disclosing any information acquired as a member of the Police Department			1	0
TOTALS	**180**	**101**	**90**	**86**

NOTE: In 1987 the total number of allegations (180) is greater than the number of complaints (120) because one complaint may contain several allegations.

Legal Aid Manitoba

Certificate Applications and Certificates Refused, 1986-87 to 1990-91

	Number					% Change				
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Certificate applications	28,782	30,932	31,061	33,294	33,298	9.9	7.5	.04	7.1	0
Applications refused	5,882	6,565	7,329	7,834	8,331	0.6	11.6	11.6	6.9	6.3
Total certificates issued	22,900	24,367	23,732	25,460	24,967	12.6	6.4	-2.6	7.3	-1.9
Criminal	15,032	16,115	15,140	15,758	15,103	9.5	7.2	-6.1	4.1	-4.2
Civil	7,868	8,252	8,592	9,702	9,864	19.1	4.9	4.1	12.9	1.7

Human Rights Commission

Contacts and Cases, 1986-87 — 1990-91*

	Number*					% Change				
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Initial contacts	4,346	4,369	4,865	5,546	5,602	-19.4	0.5	11.4	14.0	1.0
Formal complaints	245	302	262	291	245	-34.5	23.3	-13.2	11.1	-16.0
Files brought forward	345	302	366	378	419	48.7	-12.5	21.2	3.3	11.0
TOTAL CASELOAD	**590**	**604**	**628**	**669**	**664**	**-2.6**	**2.4**	**4.0**	**6.5**	1.0
Files closed	288	238	250	250	280	10.3	-17.4	1.1	0.0	12.0
Year-end caseload	302	366	378	419	384	-12.5	21.2	3.3	10.9	-8.0

* for calendar year

Appendix I

Court of Queen's Bench Offices in Manitoba

Winnipeg
Beausejour
Brandon
Dauphin
Flin Flon
Killarney
Minnedosa
Morden
Portage la Prairie
Russell
St. Boniface
Selkirk
Swan River
The Pas
Thompson
Virden

Appendix II

Centres of regular Provincial Court sittings in Manitoba

Winnipeg
- 408 York Avenue
- 373 Broadway
- Public Safety Building
- St. Boniface Public Safety Building
- Fort Osborne Complex

Amaranth
Arborg
Ashern
Beausejour
Berens River
Bloodvein
Boissevain
Brandon
Brochet
Carman
Churchill
Cranberry Portage
Cross Lake
Dauphin
Easterville
Emerson
Fisher Branch
Flin Flon
Garden Hill
Gimli
Gillam
Gladstone
Gods Lake Narrows
Grand Rapids
Gypsumville
Killarney
Lac du Bonnet
Leaf Rapids
Little Grand Rapids
Lundar
Lynn Lake
Melita
Minnedosa
Moose Lake
Morden
Morris
Neepawa
Nelson House
Norway House
Oxford House
Paungassi
Pine Falls
Poplar River
Portage la Prairie
Pukatawagan
Roblin
Roseau River Reserve
Rossburn
Russell
Selkirk
Shamattawa
Snow Lake
Souris
South Indian Lake
Split lake
Stonewall
Swan River
Teulon
The Pas
Thompson
Treherne
Virden
Wabowden

Appendix III

Acts administered by the Minister of Justice, 31 March 1991
In accordance with Order-in-Council 82/90 dated 24th January, 1990

Attorney General's Act
International Commercial Arbitration Act
Condominium Act [Sections 2, 3, as it pertains to division of land; 4, 5, as it pertains to registration requirements; 6 and subsection 7(1)]
Constitutional Questions Act
Corrections on Certain Certificates of Title Act
Corrections Act
Court of Appeal Act
Provincial Court Act
Court of Queen's Bench Act
Crime Prevention Foundation Act
Criminal Injuries Compensation Act
Crown Attorney's Act
Child Custody Enforcement Act
Discriminatory Business Practices Act
Escheats Act
Executive Government Organization Act [Section 12 (2) only, as Keeper of the Great Seal]
Expropriation Act
Fatality Inquiries Act
Hudson's Bay Company Land Register Act
Human Rights Code
Intoxicated Persons Detention Act
Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Act
Canada-United Kingdom Judgments Enforcement Act
Jury Act
Justice for Victims of Crime Act
Law Enforcement Review Act
Law Fees Act
Law Reform Commission Act
Legal Aid Services Society of Manitoba Act
Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act
Manitoba Volunteer Reserve Act
Mental Health Act (Part IV)
Personal Property Security Act
Privacy Act
Private Investigators and Security Guards Act
Proceedings Against the Crown Act
Provincial Police Act
Public Trustee Act
Real Property Act
Registry Act
Regulations Act
Sheriffs Act
Special Survey Act
Interprovincial Subpoena Act
Summary Convictions Act
Surveys Act (Part I)
Transboundary Pollution Reciprocal Access Act
Uniform Law Conference Commissioners Act
Vacant Property Act

Other statutes related to areas for which the Minister of Justice is responsible

Age of Majority Act
Apportionment Act
Arbitration Act
Blood Test Act
Boundary Lines and Line Fences Act
Builders' Liens Act
Bulk Sales Act
Child and Family Services Act (Parts V, VI, VIII)
Controverted Elections Act
Federal Courts Jurisdiction Act
Court of Queen's Bench Small Claims Practices Act
Court of Queen's Bench Surrogate Practice Act
Defamation Act
Devolution of Estates Act
Distress Act
Domicile and Habitual Residence Act
Dower Act
Equality of Status Act
Manitoba Evidence Act (Parts I and IV)
Executions Act
Factors Act
Family Maintenance Act
Fatal Accidents Act
Fraudulent Conveyances Act
Frustrated Contracts Act
Garage Keepers Act
Garnishment Act
Gold Clauses Act
Guarantors' Liability Act
Hotel Keepers Act
Interpretation Act
Judgments Act
Landlord and Tenant Act
Law of Property Act
Limitation of Actions Act
Marine Insurance Act
Marital Property Act
Married Women's Property Act
Mental Health Act (Part III)
Mercantile Law Amendment Act
Mortgage Act
Newspapers Act
Nuisance Act
Occupiers' Liability Act
Official Securities Act
Parents' Maintenance Act
Perpetuities and Accumulations Act
Petty Trespasses Act
Powers of Attorney Act
Presumption of Death Act
Repair Shops Act
Replevin Act
Retirement Plan Beneficiaries Act
Sale of Goods Act
Sand and Gravel Act
Short Forms Act
Soldiers' Estates Act
Stable Keepers Act
Survivorship Act
Testator's Family Maintenance Act
Threshers' Liens Act
Tortfeasors and Contributory Negligence Act
Trustee Act

Appendix IV

The following is a listing of some of the most commonly contacted branches, boards and agencies reporting to the Minister of Justice. If the office you want is not listed here, please contact:

Citizens' Inquiry Service
Government of Manitoba
945-3744 (1-800-282-8060 toll-free)

Minister's Office
104 Legislative Building
450 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 0V8
945-3728

Deputy Minister's Office
110 Legislative Building
450 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 0V8
945-3739

Administration & Finance
9th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2878

Board of Review
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-4438

Chief Medical Examiner
607 - 330 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 4A5
945-2048

Community & Youth Corrections
(including Probation)
172 Doncaster Street
Winnipeg
R3N 1X9

Constitutional Law
7th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-0679

Corrections Division
Bldg. 21-139 Tuxedo Avenue
Winnipeg
R3N 0H6
945-7286

Court of Queen's Bench
408 York Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 0P9
Civil 945-3014
Criminal 945-5382
Family Division
(Divorce) 945-5383
Administration 945-3027

Court Communicators
2nd - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 2Y4
945-3709

Court Reporters
4th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2097

Criminal Injuries Compensation
Board
763 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg
R3G 0M6
774-3565

Child Abuse Witness Program
6th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-0662

Family Law
7th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-0268

Human Rights Commission
301-259 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg
R3B 2A9
945-3007

Land Titles
LL-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
Registration
Surveys

Law Enforcement Review Agency
12th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-8667

Legal Aid Services Society
402-294 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 0B9
947-6501

Courts Division
2nd-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2084

Public Prosecutions Division
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-0220

Crown Attorneys
6th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2852

Firearms Control
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2831

Justice Division
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2881

Law Enforcement
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2264 945-2825
945-2285

Law Reform Commission
12th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2896

Legal Services
7th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2832

Legislative Counsel
3rd-444 St. Mary Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 3T1
945-4203

Maintenance Enforcement
Program
2nd-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-7133

Personal Property Registry
15th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-3123

Property Rights Division
14th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2243

Public Trustee
13th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2700

Victim/Witness Assistance
Program
400-408 York Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 0V8
945-3594

Liquor Control Commission
1555 Buffalo Place
Winnipeg
R3T 1L9
284-2501

Manitoba Police Commission
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2825

Personnel
9th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-3204

Provincial Court
408 York Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 0P9
945-3454

Sheriff's Services
2nd-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2107

Victims Assistance Committee
5th-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-0899

Appendix V

Policing in Manitoba, 1990-91

1. RCMP Municipal Policing Contracts*

Arborg
Beausejour
Birtle
Boissevain
Carberry
Carman
Churchill
Dauphin
Deloraine
Flin Flon
Gillam (local govt. dist.)
Gimli
Gladstone
Grandview
Hamiota
Killarney
Lac du Bonnet
Leaf Rapids
Lynn Lake (LGD)
MacGregor
Manitou
Melita
Minnedosa
Morris
Neepawa
Niverville
Pilot Mound
Pinawa (LGD)
Pine Falls
Portage la Prairie
Roblin
Russell
St. Pierre-Jolys
Ste. Rose du Lac
Selkirk
Shoal Lake
Snow Lake
Souris
Steinbach
Stonewall
Sundance (Limestone Project)
Swan River
Teulon
The Pas
Thompson
Treherne
Virden
Winnipegosis

2. Policing by Municipal Forces*

Altona
Brandon
East St. Paul (R.M.)
Gilbert Plains
Morden
Rivers
Ste. Anne
Winkler
Winnipeg

3. Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council Police Department Reserve Detachment

Birdtail Sioux
Brandon (HQ)
Long Plain and Dakota Plains
Oak Lake Sioux
Roseau River
Sandy Bay
Sioux Valley
Swan Lake

4. Northern Community Constable Policing

Barrows
Berens River
Brochet
Cormorant
Crane River
Easterville
Manigotagan and Seymourville
Moose Lake
Pelican Rapids
Sherridon
South Indian Lake
Waterhen

* cities, towns or villages unless otherwise stated